





(by William Gregory)

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2 folding maps, 9 plates  
Rare

(Not in Robert Peel's  
Irish library)











A  
Plan  
of the  
CITY of DUBLIN

SCALE of half a Mile IRISH  
20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 Paces



THE  
**PICTURE**  
OF  
**DUBLIN;**  
BEING  
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY,  
AND  
**A Correct Guide**  
TO ALL THE PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, CURIOSITIES,  
AMUSEMENTS, EXHIBITIONS, AND  
REMARKABLE OBJECTS,  
IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

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Third Edition,

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CONTAINING  
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*A Large Map for the Present Year;*  
SEVERAL NEW VIEWS,  
AND  
**POPULATION TABLE,**  
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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

**CHARLES,**

**EARL WHITWORTH, G. C. B.**

**LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL,**

AND

**GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.**

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IN Presenting for your protection this NEW edition of a Concise HISTORY and DESCRIPTION of the Metropolis of Ireland, (a City that has derived so much benefit from your Excellency's administration,) I feel confident it will receive additional encouragement.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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PREVIOUS to the first edition of this work being published, it had long been a subject of complaint, that the Metropolis of Ireland, was destitute of a Guide to strangers, in visiting the City. To remedy this defect, it was originally undertaken, and the increasing encouragement it has received, abundantly proves its utility.

To render this new edition acceptable, no labour or expence, has been spared. The encreasing improvements in the City have been rigidly attended to, and several new views given that have never appeared before, of buildings scarcely finished.

Dublin yields in extent, but not in architectural beauties to London, and though the curiosities are not so numerous, yet there are some scarcely equaled in any other City.

The multiplicity of objects this work embraces, renders it necessary, to treat principally of those that are most interesting ; and as it is almost impossible to avoid some omissions and errors, in so complicated a work—Corrections and Information of every kind will be gratefully received and attended to, in the next edition.





# CONTENTS.

## CHAP. I.

Introductory History,	-	-	1
Origin of Dublin, and Etymology of its Name	-	-	2
Original Site of Dublin	-	-	4
— Buildings of Dublin	-	-	5
— Inhabitants of Dublin	-	-	6
Extent of Dublin in the 10th and 12th Centuries	-	-	8
Ancient Walls, Towers and Castles	-	-	9
— Suburbs of Dublin	-	-	14
— Nunneries, Priories, Abbies, &c. &c.	-	-	16
State of Dublin under the Danes	-	-	21
Its State from the Arrival of the English, &c. &c.	-	-	25
Arrival of Henry II. in Dublin, &c. &c.	-	-	29
Henry II. First Charter to the City	-	-	30
State of Dublin from Henry II. to Edward II.	-	-	31
— during Edward II. & Edward III.	-	-	33
— from Edward III. to Henry V.	-	-	34
— from Henry IV. to Henry VIII.	-	-	35
— during the Reign of Henry VIII.	-	-	36
— from Henry VIII. to James II.	-	-	38
— under James II.	-	-	39
— since the Revolution	-	-	42
Its Military Government	-	-	44
— Ecclesiastical History	-	-	45
The Several Plagues	-	-	46

## CHAP. II.

General Description of Dublin	-	-	48
Civil Government of Dublin	-	-	51
The Lord Mayor & Board of Aldermen	-	-	ib,
Common Council	-	-	52
Police Offices and Magistrates	-	-	53
Caution to Strangers	-	-	55
Population	-	-	57
Diseases and Mortality	-	-	59
Salubrity of Climate	-	-	60
Consumption of Provisions	-	-	61
— Animal Food	-	-	62
Markets	-	-	65
Consumption of Coals	-	-	66

# CONTENTS.

## CHAP. III.

Bank of Ireland	-	-	-	67
——Cash Office	-	-	-	70
——Bullion Office	-	-	-	72
——Court of Proprietors, or late House of Lords	-	-	-	73
——Discount Office	-	-	-	74
——Directors' Room	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
——Secretary's and Silver Safe	-	-	-	75
——Runners' Office	-	-	-	76
——Establishment	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Dublin Castle	-	-	-	68
——Chapel	-	-	-	83
Trinity College	-	-	-	85
——Museum	-	-	-	90
——Theatre	-	-	-	91
——Refectory	-	-	-	92
——Library	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
——Anatomy House	-	-	-	94
——Park	-	-	-	96
Provost's House	-	-	-	97
Number of Fellows	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Royal Exchange	-	-	-	98
Commercial Buildings	-	-	-	103
Custom House	-	-	-	104
General Post Office	-	-	-	108
Packets	-	-	-	111
Penny Post Office	-	-	-	112
Four Courts	-	-	-	114
Dublin Society House	-	-	-	117
——Museum	-	-	-	119
——Leskean Museum	-	-	-	120
Sir Charles Giesecke's Museum	-	-	-	122
Lying-in-Hospital	-	-	-	126
Royal College of Surgeons	-	-	-	130
Royal Irish Academy	-	-	-	131
Blue Coat Hospital	-	-	-	132
Mansion House	-	-	-	135
Stamp Office	-	-	-	136
Royal Hospital, near Kilmainham	-	-	-	137
Christ Church	-	-	-	140
——Earl Strongbow's Monument	-	-	-	143
——Lord Bowe's Monument	-	-	-	144
——Earl of Kildare's Monument	-	-	-	145
——Prior's Monument	-	-	-	147



# CONTENTS.

St. Patrick's Cathedral	-	-	149
Archbishop Smith's Monument	-	-	152
Dr. Marsh's Monument	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Dean Swift's Monument	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
St. George's Church	-	-	156
Foundling Hospital	-	-	157
Stephen's Hospital	-	-	159
Swift's Hospital	-	-	161
Royal Military Infirmary	-	-	162
Mercer's Hospital	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Meath Hospital	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
House of Recovery, Cork-street	-	-	163
St. George's Dispensary, and Fever Hospital	-	-	164
Westmorland or Lock Hospital	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Hospital of Incurables	-	-	165
House of Industry	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Simpson's Hospital	-	-	166
Orphan House	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Lock Penitentiary	-	-	167
Molyneux Asylum	-	-	167
Magdalen Asylum	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
General Magdalen Asylum	-	-	168
Richmond Lunatic Asylum	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Charter School, near Clontarf	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Other Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions	-	-	169
Dublin Library Society	-	-	171
Marsh's Library	-	-	172
King's Inns Temple	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Apothecaries' Hall	-	-	173
Linen Hall	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Stove Tenter drying House	-	-	174
Prerogative Court	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Botanic Garden	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Nelson's Pillar	-	-	175
Statue of King William III.	-	-	176
Newgate	-	-	177
Sheriffs' Prison	-	-	179
City Marshalsea	-	-	180
Four Courts Marshalsea	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Session House	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
New Bridewell	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Kilmainham Goal	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Richmond General Penitentiary	-	-	181
Penitentiary for young Criminals	-	-	<i>ib.</i>

# CONTENTS.

Adult Female Penitentiary	ib.
Penitentiary James's-street	ib.
St. Sephulchre's Prison	ib.
Essex Bridge	182
Carlisle Bridge	ib.
Queen's Bridge	ib.
Richmond Bridge	183
Sarah Bridge	ib.
New Iron Bridge	ib.
Whitworth Bridge	184
Quays	ib.
St. Stephen's Green	ib.
Merrion Square	185
Rutland Square	ib.
Mountjoy Square	186
Fitzwilliam Square	ib.
Phoenix Park	ib.
Grand Canal	187
Royal Canal	188
Exhibitions	189
Theatre Royal	190
New Circus	192
Processions, Customs &c.	194
Circulating Libraries	198
Private Collection of Pictures	ib.
List of Barracks	199
— Established Parish Churches	200
— Chapels not under the Archbishop.	ib.
— Foreign Churches and Chapels	ib.
— Protestant Dissenting Meeting Houses	ib.
— Roman Catholic Parish Chapels	201
— Friaries	ib.
— Nunneries	ib.
— Fire and Life Insurance Offices	ib.
— Bankers	ib.
— Country Bankers Notes payable in Dublin	ib.
— Principal Hotels	202
— Mail Coaches	205
— Stage Coaches	ib.
Steam Packets	ib.
List of Newspapers	204
— Taxes	ib.
— Public Baths	ib.
St. Patrick's Cathedral	ib.



# ENGRAVINGS

## THAT EMBELLISH THIS WORK.



✓ Large Map of the City of Dublin,			
✓ Map of the City, in the Year 1610	-	-	1
✓ View of the Bank of Ireland	-	-	67
✓ View of the Custom House	-	-	104
✓ View of the New Post Office	-	-	108
✓ View of the Four Courts and Richmond Bridge	-	-	114
✓ View of St. George's Church	-	-	156
✓ View of Nelson's Pillar, and Sackville-street	-	-	175
✓ View of the New Iron Bridge	-	-	183
✓ View of Portobello Harbour, & Grand Canal Hotel			187
✓ View of Foster Aqueduct, Royal Canal	-	-	189

2



Plan of DUBLIN A.D. 1610.

PLAN  
of  
DUBLIN  
A.D. 1610.



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# PICTURE OF DUBLIN.

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## CHAP. I.

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### INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

**D**UBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, is the second city in his Britannic Majesty's dominions. To trace out the precise time when the city of Dublin was first built, would be a task as difficult as uncertain. What is remarked of nations is equally applicable to cities: they as well as men arrive at maturity by slow degrees, and the infancies of both are generally equally destitute of incidents to engage our attention.

The origin of Dublin, like that of London and most great cities, appears to be involved in a considerable degree of obscurity, and has furnished antiquaries with useful topics of discussion; at the present period, probability is all that some of these topics afford, and the wild conjectures and absurd fabulous stories of some writers, are only calculated

to bewilder the mind. Respecting the subsequent remarks we shall only observe, that they do not clash with the unquestionable facts of history, and are at least as probable as any that have been stated by preceding writers.

## ORIGIN OF DUBLIN, AND ETYMOLOGY OF ITS NAME.

It is asserted in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, that Dublin originated in a few cabins, erected on a rath or hill where the castle now stands. These were inhabited by a few poor fishermen who surrounded themselves with an entrenchment. From its favourable situation for trade, the residence of kings, or the concurrence of other advantages, is to be attributed its gradual encrease.

Ptolemy, who lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, appears to have been the first unquestionable writer who took any particular notice of it. He calls it *Eblana Civitas*, but says it was anciently called *Aschcled*. This, without having recourse to fables, gives Dublin a claim to an antiquity of near seventeen hundred years; undoubtedly it must have existed for some time before he wrote, as it can scarcely be supposed that he came to an immediate knowledge of it. The historians of Ireland take notice of it soon after Ptolemy, and record several sharp battles fought between *Con Cendcathach*, king of Ireland, and *Mogha Nuagad*, king of Munster, about the year 173.



In 181, *Eogan*, then king of Munster, is said to have visited Dublin, which in those days we find called *Atha Chiath Dubhline*. The next ancient account we have of Dublin, is in the preface to king Edgar's Charter, called Oswald's-laws, dated at Gloucester, in the year 964, wherein he mentions Ireland, with its *most noble city of Dublin*. It is worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding the above authority, there does not now exist the least edifice raised at that period worthy of an enlightened people.

Dublin appears to have been known by a variety of names: it was (as before noticed) anciently called *Ascheld*. It was afterwards called *Auliana*, on account of a daughter of *Alpinus*, of that name, being drowned in the Liffey. It was afterwards called *Eblana* or *Dublana*. The Irish called it *Drom-Choll-Coil*, i. e. *the brow of a hazel-wood*, from an abundance of those trees growing about it. At this day they call it *Atha-Cliath*, *the ford of hurdles* and *Bally-Ath-Cliath*, *a town on the ford of hurdles*, the people having formerly had access to the river by hurdles laid on the low and marshy parts of the town adjoining the water. A temporary bridge of hurdles thrown over the river Anna Liffey extended the name to the north side also.

In consequence of the bed of the Liffey being boggy, at the place where the hurdles were fixed when Eogan, king of Munster, is said to have vi-



sited the city, it was called *Atha-Chiath-Dubh-Line*, or the passage of the ford of hurdles over the black pool. Dublin is evidently derived from *Dub-Cana*, the place of the black harbour, or the lake of the sea, Dublin being frequently so called. The north side of the city has been also known by the name of Fingal, a district of which along the coast still bears the same appellation. It was probably called Fingal, or *the land of strangers*, on its being first invaded by the Danes. By the Fingalians, many of whom inhabited the north side, it was called *Divelin*, and by the Welch *Dinas-Dulin*, or the *City of Dublin*.

The harbour of Dublin has also been known by several names. It was called *Lean Cliath*, from *Lean* or *Leam*, a harbour, and *Cliath* or *Cliabh*, a hurdle, or any thing made of wicker work. It might also have been called, to signify the establishment of a fishery, as any river or bay wherein weirs formed with hurdles were fixed, had the name of *Cliath* or *Cliabh* annexed to it, to signify the establishment of a fishery. Dublin, therefore, being situated near the harbour, was also sometimes called *Balla-lean-Cliath*, or *the town on the fishing harbour*.

## ORIGINAL SITE OF DUBLIN.

Most, if not all Antiquaries, agree, that the first site of Dublin was on the south side of the river, on the hill on which the castle is erected.

Where Crampton Court now stands, an arm of the Liffey formed a junction with the Poddle, which overflowing part of Bride's-street, was bounded by the rising ground at the rere of Little Ship-street, and ran through the Castle-yard. There is no authentic account of the north side of the river being inhabited for a considerable time after.

### ORIGINAL BUILDINGS OF DUBLIN.

The original buildings of Dublin, like those cabins that now exist in most parts of the interior of the country, were mean and contemptible. They were erected of wattles, daubed over with clay to keep out the cold, and covered with rushes or straw. The Danes who fortified the city, applied their labour to make it defensible and not ornamental, for it could not be expected that a people engaged in perpetual wars, and ready to make room for the first powerful invader, attended to the formation of either elegant or comfortable habitations. The blessings of peace and the protection of wholesome laws are alone calculated to encourage the erection of solid and beneficial settlements.

In the year 1172, when Henry II. obtained the surrender of Dublin, the buildings were of such construction, that he, either of necessity, or in compliance to the fashion of the country, erected a royal palace with smooth wattles, with so much taste, that it claimed general admiration. This



pavilion was built near the site of where St. Andrew's church once stood, and where also Castle-market, till of late, on the south side of Dame-street, between the lower Castle gate or Palace-street and George's-street. In this mansion his majesty entertained several Irish princes who submitted to him, and he with them kept the feast of Christmas, in as great state as the place would allow. There was then, no other building capable of containing his retinue. Its form appears to have been that of a long cabin, which being well furnished with plate, household stuff and good cheer, made a better appearance than ever had been seen before in Ireland. Here Henry held a parliament in 1173, and granted his first charter to Dublin, by which he encouraged a colony from Bristol to settle in the city.

## ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF DUBLIN.

Who were the original inhabitants of Dublin appears as uncertain and obscure as the time in which it was built. The various accounts left on record, like most of other nations, are full of uncertainties, there being so many fables blended with truth, that it is hard to separate them; and to attempt to reconcile the various opinions of writers on this subject would be an insuperable task.

It has been stated, that the *Blanii*, *Eblani* or *Deblani*, inhabited the tract of country, now included in the county, and county of the city of



Dublin, and a considerable part of the county of Meath. It is probable, they were the ancient natives, and who either gave the name of *Eblana* to the city, or took their name from their situation in or near it, but from what country this colony came is not clearly ascertained.

The original inhabitants of Ireland are generally supposed to have come from different nations, and at different periods. The visible distinction between the people of the Western coast, and those on the Northern and Eastern, with other circumstances are sufficient to confirm this opinion. But from whatever country the first inhabitants of Dublin originally came, it is likely that they were of the same race of people as the ancient Britons. The similarity of their language, and the close connexion and affinity we discover, between the customs of both people, are arguments in favour of this supposition.

It cannot, however, be denied, but other colonies might have arrived here, from more remote parts, at different times, as the *Milesians* from Spain. That the Danes, under the denomination of Ostmen or Easterlings, if they did not build, did at least fortify the city and inhabit it, is evident, but at what time is not so clearly proved. Some affirm that they founded it about or before the incarnation, whilst others transfer that event to the 9th century. But as the fact is left undetermined in history, we can only conjecture.

It seems, however, reasonable to suppose, that Dublin was built and inhabited, first by the Irish, as a village or small fishing town; but that the Welsh and Ostmen, at different periods, finding its situation commodious for trade, made a settlement for that purpose.

### EXTENT OF DUBLIN IN THE TENTH AND TWELFTH CENTURIES.

The extent of the city, after the Danes are said to have enclosed it with walls, was not, at the most, an Irish mile. It was bounded by a wall that extended from East to West, from near where the Castle-gate now stands, to the West of the Queen's-bridge; and from North to South, by the banks of the river, to the West end of Cook-street, from whence it was continued to the lower end of Nicholas-street, along to the rear of Little Ship-street, to the Castle.

Many of the ancient streets have been totally annihilated, and others changed, so that it is difficult to say where some of them stood. So late as the year 1535, there was a small harbour near Cork-hill, where Archbishop Alan embarked, with intent to sail to England; and Essex-street, Crane-lane, Temple-bar, and Fleet-street, were a strand.



ANCIENT WALLS, CASTLES, TOWERS  
AND GATES.

It is generally admitted that the walls and fortifications, round Dublin, were built by the Danes; but we cannot suppose, that such a rude and barbarous people (as they appear then to have been) could be entitled to that merit which is frequently bestowed on them.

It is however evident, that if they did not build the walls they repaired them, so as to enable them to stand against several powerful attacks. These walls are, for the most part, either destroyed or built upon, so that little of them are now to be seen; yet some remnants of them are visible in several places. In the rear of Hoey's-court, and Little Ship-street, the greatest part of the ancient walls that now remain together are to be seen. It is in one part more than 100 feet in length, and 20 in depth. A remnant also is yet visible in a carpenter's yard, now belonging to a Mr. Cody, in the City-market, Blackhall-row, at the rear of the site where the Roman Catholic College was erected in Back-lane, in 1629, but was closed in 1632.

Near the Castle-gate, in Great Ship-street, anciently called Sheep-street, on the West side, stood till within a few years, an antique round tower, of which there are several similar ones in different parts of the kingdom, and which are



peculiar to Ireland. The most complete, now standing, are at Swords, Roscrea and Kildare. The one in Ship-street was the only one in the metropolis, it remained in tolerable repair till the year 1781, when it was demolished to make room for other buildings.

From the best authenticated accounts left on record, it appears that the ancient walls extended East, to the North or Stone tower of the Castle, near Dame's-gate, which stood at the end of Dames-street, on the rising ground of Cork-hill. Dames-gate, or the Eastern-gate, took its name from a church erected near it, inside of the walls, called the Church of St. Mary les Dames. In a nich of stone work, over the gate, was an image of the Virgin Mary, which remained till the reformation. From this gate the present Dame-street derives its name. It was built like a tower, and was the narrowest entrance into the city.

From Dames-gate it extended to Newman's tower, by some called Buttevant's-tower, on the bank of the river, a little west of the present Essex-bridge. At a small distance it was annexed to another tower, called Case's-tower, which stood at the foot of Essex-bridge; the remains of the foundation of this tower were taken away when that bridge was rebuilt.

At Essex-gate stood another tower, called Isod's-tower, which was taken down in 1675, to make

room for the erection of a new gate in the wall. This being done when Arthur, Earl of Essex, was Lord Lieutenant, the gate, the street and the bridge, which was begun the following year, were called after his name. Another tower stood in the middle of Parliament-street, and was pulled down when that street was opened.

From Cases-tower, the wall was continued Westward to the end of Fishamble-street, where stood a castle that in different ages was known by different names, Proutefort's-castle and Fyan's-castle; probably from some families of both these names, who either built or inhabited it. It was sometimes used as a state prison.

From this castle, the wall extended to Winetavern-street, along the South side of Cook-street to Audoen's-arch, yet standing, from which it was continued close to the Church-yard to the Cornmarket, where New-gate for several centuries stood. Whether New-gate was so called from its being the last built of the city gates, is uncertain, but that it was known by that name about the year 1188, is evident from the charter of the hospital of St John without New-gate, made by Alured le Palmer about that time, and confirmed by Pope Clement III. It remained till the year 1780, when the new prison was opened in Green-street. It was built in the form of a square, and had a tower at each corner. It appears to have been anciently used for the custody of criminals.



From New-gate the wall was continued South East along the rere of Back-lane to an aperture in it at St. Nicholas's-gate, which stood near the lower end of Nicholas-street. In this extension were three towers on the wall, one placed near New-gate was called the Watch-tower, where a sentry was posted to guard the prisoners. Another which appears to have stood near the corner of the City-market, was built octangular, and was usually called the Hanging-tower, from its leaning towards the suburbs. The third of these towers was situated between the Hanging-tower and St. Nicholas's-gate, and was sometimes called the Round-tower, from its form, and sometimes St. Francis's-tower, from its position, it being opposite to the garden of the Franciscan friery, which is now all covered with buildings.

From St. Nicholas's-gate the bound of the city began to be contracted, and the walls were carried North East at the back of Ross-lane, till they extended to another opening at Pole-gate, or more properly Pool-gate, from a confluence of water in the hollow, which was often troublesome to passengers, till a bridge was erected over it. This gate was afterwards called Werburgh's-gate, from its situation at the South end of the street called by that name. In the centre, between Nicholas's-gate and Pole-gate, was a tower, called Geneville's-tower, near to a building named after the tower, Geneville's-inn.



From Pool-gate the wall extended nearly in a straight line, till it terminated with the castle at Birmingham-tower, a little beyond a small tower which stood projecting on the wall in the rere of Hoey's-court, and where much of the wall is yet to be seen. Here was a small gate called St. Austin's gate, that gave entrance into the city from Ship-street to Castle-street.

Before the building of the Castle, the walls of the city did not extend so far, but were carried west of the castle unto Dames-gate. Much of the foundation of the old walls have been frequently discovered, in digging for to lay the foundations of buildings in that tract.

The walls of the city were frequently repaired, and their boundaries enlarged. In the year 1316, the Mayor enlarged and built a new wall from New-gate to Ormond's-gate, which stood on the West side of Bridge-street, near the end of Cook-street, and was continued in a circular form to the foot of the old bridge, or king John's bridge, so called from its being built in his reign. This bridge for a long time remained the only bridge across the Liffey, and which gave name to one of the most ancient streets in the city, called Bridge-street.

On the south side of the bridge a gate was erected, called Bridge-gate, from which the wall was continued along the Merchant's-quay, close to the

river. This wall was built by the citizens to fortify themselves against Bruce's attempt, to effect which they demolished a Dominican abbey, and with the stones of it built the wall. The gate was not coeval with the bridge, being built at the same time with the wall. It being much decayed in 1568, queen Elizabeth repaired it at a considerable expense, and in 1573 it was ornamented with a public clock.

### ANCIENT SUBURBS OF DUBLIN.

Without the walls of the city, on the South, were Patrick-street, Bride-street and Ship-street; on the West, New-row, Francis-street, Thomas-street and James'-street; on the East, Dame-street, George's-lane and Stephen-street. A small village called Hogges stood on the site of St. Andrew's church and street, then called Hoggin-green, was a place for the execution of criminals. In 1327, Adam Duff O'Toale was burned on this green for a charge of heresy and blasphemy.

So late as the year 1534, Crane-lane, Essex-street, Temple-bar and Fleet-street were a strand, which was not embanked until the reign of Charles II. The River Anna Liffey then overflowed George's-quay, Crampton-quay, Aston's-quay, Sir John Rogerson's-quay and Townsend-street, with all the intermediate streets. About the year 1614, passengers from England, &c. used to land at Townsend-



street, at the corner leading to the low grounds, where there was a house for the Surveyor or Custom-house officers.

On the north side of the river there were only Church-street, Mary's-lane, Hammond's-lane and Pill-lane, then built. The river was not embanked at any part on this side, and only a small part on the South.

The ground where the Custom-house now stands, Bachelor's walk, the two Ormond-quays, East and West of Essex-bridge, Inn's-quay, Arran-quay and Ellis's-quay, an extent of ground of about two miles in length, on which are erected so many handsome houses, was then overflowed by the tide, except a small part which had been a monastery, on which the four courts now stand. A large tract of many acres below the Custom-house, has also been reclaimed, that then was under the dominion of water. The same might be said of the South side extending to Ring's-end.

Grange-gorman, Stony-batter and Glasmanogue, now united to the city, were then villages at some distance from it. At the latter place, the sheriffs of Dublin have held their courts in the time of the plague, as being remote from the stage of infection.



ANCIENT NUNNERIES, PRIORIES, ABBIES,  
MONASTERIES & RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

## NUNNERY OF SAINT MARY DE HOGGES.

About the year 1146, the first nunnery was erected in Dublin, by Dermot M'Murrough, king of Leinster. This was built for nuns following the rules of St. Augustin, who were not admitted under the age of thirty years. It was situated on the east side of the city, without the walls, in Hogge's-village, and being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was called the Nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges. St. Andrew's church now stands on a part of the site of it.

After the suppression of religious houses, this nunnery was granted by Edward VI. to James Segrave, and his descendants, for ever.

## PRIORY OF ALL SAINTS.

This priory was also founded by Dermot M'Murrough, in 1166, for Augustinian canons, of the order of Aurocia. In 1538, it was granted to the citizens of Aurocia. In 1538, it was granted to the citizens of Dublin for the sum of £4. 4s. 0½d. per year, but on the application of Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, to the mayor and citizens, to grant it for the erection of a college, they complied with his request. This grant was confirmed by queen Elizabeth in 1591, and a patent passed the great seal for that purpose.

The whole building, except the steeple, was then taken down, and on the site of this priory Trinity-college was erected.

#### SAINT MARY'S ABBEY.

The site of this abbey was on the West of Capel-street, which still retains the name. It was probably built by the Danes about the year 948, for Benedictine monks, who gave it up for the accommodation of the Cistercian order in 1139.

#### ABBAY OF SAINT THOMAS.

This abbey was founded by William Fitzandelm, butler to Henry III. for canons of St. Victor. Henry VIII. granted it with all its jurisdictions to Wm. Brabazon, esq. ancestor to the present earl of Meath. It was situated in that part of the Liberty now called Thomas-court, in the earl of Meath's Liberty.

#### PRIORY OF KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, founded this Priory in 1174. It was esteemed one of the most spacious in the kingdom. The Royal hospital of Kilmainham is erected on the site.

#### PRIORY OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST.

This priory was erected by Alured de Palmer, in 1183. It was situated on the North side of Thomas-street, to the Westward of the Market-house, which after the insurrection of 1803 was converted into a barrack. A Roman Catholic chapel,



## 18 ANCIENT NUNNERIES, PRIORIES, &c.

called St. John's chapel, is built on a part of the site of this priory, of which there are now no other remains but the ruins of the steeple.

### PRIORY OF SAINT SAVIOUR.

About the year 1202, William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, founded this priory for Cistercian friars, who gave it to the Dominicans in 1224. It was situated on the North side of the river, to the East of the old bridge. Queen Elizabeth granted it to the duke of Ormond for ever. It was afterwards appropriated to the use of the lawyers, and called the King's Inns, from whence the Inn's-quay derives its name. Part of the ruins remained till the year 1776, when they were entirely removed, and a magnificent building is now erected on the site, called the Four Courts, for the courts of law and public offices.

### MONASTERY OF WITESCHAN.

This monastery was erected on or near the Coombe for friars de Pœnitentia, or Sac friars, who came into Ireland about the year 1263.

### PRIORY OF SAINT SEPULCHRE.

The situation of this priory was on the North side of Kevin-street. It has not been clearly ascertained who was its founder, or the time when it was first built. From the plan of Dublin taken in 1610, this priory appears to have been a large building, with a considerable tract of ground belonging to it, surrounded by a wall. In the wall were two lofty



portals on the North side, and two smaller ones on the South.

NUNNERY OF SAINT MARY LES DAMES.

This nunnery was situated near the East gate of the city, called Dames-gate, from which Dame-street derives its name.

MONASTERY OF SAINT FRANCIS.

This monastery was built about the year 1235 and dedicated to St. Francis. Its site was in Francis-street. Ralph de Porter gave the ground.

MONASTERY FOR CARMELITES.

Sir Robert Bagot, chief justice of the King's Bench, built this monastery for Carmelites, or White-friars, in 1273. It was a large building, and in 1333 the parliament sat in this place. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Francis Aungier, who was created baron of Longford in 1621. Whitefriar-street, Aungier-street, Longford-street, &c. are erected on its site, and the ground connected with it.

ABBAY OF SAINT OLIVE.

This abbey appears to have been built by a colony from Bristol, principally intended for such of their own countrymen who should take the order of St. Augustin. From the marks of the portal to be seen in the old wall near Ship-street, called St. Austin's gate, its site has been by some writers placed within the walls near that place. It ap-

pears, however, from the map of Dublin before alluded to, and from other documents, to have been situated without the city, on the north side of Dame-street. This friary was granted to Walter Tyrrel, to hold in fee by knight's service, at six shillings and a penny rent, and the heirs of Tyrrel assigned it to Nicholas, viscount Netterville.

#### MONASTERY OF SAINT JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

His Majesty's Phœnix park was once belonging to this monastery, in which it was pleasantly situated.

#### CHURCH ON PAUL.

This ancient edifice, known by this appellation, was situated on the South side of Kevin-street, nearly opposite the priory of St. Sepulchre. There was a considerable tract of land belonging to it, which was surrounded by a wall.

#### MONASTERY OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Crow-street theatre is said now to stand on the site of this monastery, which was founded by the family of Talbot, about the year 1257.

#### CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAELS LE POLE.

In the rere of the West side of Great Ship-street is the site on which this ancient church once stood. It was situated near the round tower before noticed, but did not survive so long. The Church yard yet remains adjoining the parochial school of St Bridget's parish.



SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

This church, of which there are now no remains, was situated on the South side of Stephen-street, near the East corner of Aungier-street. It was standing when Mr. Speed published his plan of Dublin in 1610.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH.

The site of this ancient building was not far from St. Stephen's church. It was on the same side of the street Westward, between Aungier-street and Great Longford-street. There are no remains of it at this time.

STATE OF DUBLIN UNDER THE DANES.

It is well authenticated, that Ireland never was subject to the Roman empire, but the Danes and Norwegians invaded and conquered Dublin, and several other places. It appears highly probable, that the Danes might have traded to Ireland for a considerable time prior to their obtaining possessions by force. In the 9th century, about the year 838, they entered the river Liffey with a fleet of sixty sail, and took possession of Dublin. Several of their countrymen had landed in different parts of Ireland 43 years previous to this, and after committing numerous cruelties made several settlements.

Dublin now submitted to them for the first time, when they raised strong fortifications round it, and



## 22 STATE OF DUBLIN UNDER THE DANES.

soon made it and its vicinity, the head of the Danish settlements, in Leinster. The Danes and Norwegians were called by the Irish, Normans and Galls, or foreigners. They distinguished their particular tribes by those of Duff-galls, Fin-galls, or Black and White Foreigners, and Dan-fair or Danes. The English called them collectively Ostmen or Eastmen.

After the Danes had fortified the capital, they issued forth in every direction against their enemies. The native Irish, on the other hand, manifested the greatest opposition to these invaders, and disputed every inch of ground with them. In 845 they were driven out of Dublin, Turgesius their principal commander slain, and the greatest part fled back to Norway, but in 851 they returned, and again took possession of it.

The Irish of Leinster and Meath now attacked Dublin, when the Danes were put to flight, and the city plundered by the victors. A great number of Danes escaped to their own country, from whence the year following they returned with fresh recruits, overthrew their enemies in battle, and recovered the city. Additional fortifications were now raised by them.

Several severe battles were now fought between the Irish and Ostmen, who extended their conquest to different parts of the kingdom. In 890 the Danes of Dublin marched Northward, took possession of

Armagh, which after they had plundered, and set the Cathedral and other religious houses on fire, they returned with seven hundred and ten prisoners. Several other towns shared the same fate.

History teems with little else but accounts of battles fought, and barbarous acts committed by the Danes at this time, who, about the year 1000, repaired and fortified Dublin with new works. Five years after, Melaghlin, king of Meath, marched towards Dublin, set fire to the suburbs, but the strength of the walls prevented him from making any impression on the city.

The year 1014 is memorable for the famous battle at Clontarf, that nearly proved fatal to the Danish settlements in Leinster. Brien Boro, king of Ireland, having made a league with several petty princes, they agreed to unite their forces, and expel the Ostmen of Dublin, out of the kingdom, as public enemies. On the other hand, Sitric, who then reigned in Dublin, made peace with the king of Leinster, and obtained aid from him, as he did also from the Danes and Norwegians who inhabited the Isle of Man and the Hebrides.

Great preparations being made on both sides, they met on the 23d April, near Clontarf, when after a long and obstinate engagement, victory is said by most writers to have been obtained by king Brien, though he, his son and grandson, a great number of the nobility of Munster and Connaught, and



7000, or as some say, 11,000 of the Irish army fell in the battle. Many of the Ostmen, and troops of Leinster, were also slain, and among them, the son of Sitric, with the admiral of the fleet, and king of Leinster, and many others of note.

After the battle, Sitric retreated to Dublin with the remnant of the Ostmen army, where they continued quiet for four years; they then marched into Meath, wasted and plundered Kells, took a number of prisoners, and slew many who had taken refuge in the church. In 1088, they marched to Waterford, which they took and set on fire.

The native Irish, however, not only continued to defend themselves against the Ostmen, but made several attacks on them, and gave them several signal defeats. Indeed after the battle of Clontarf they appear never to have fully recovered their strength, and on the arrival of the English, in 1171, they were wholly driven out of Ireland.

From the time the Danes first took possession of Dublin to their expulsion, was about 333 years, during which time there were 25 Ostmen kings of Dublin. They had also kings in several other parts of Ireland. On their first landing, they made no profession of the Christian faith, being Pagans, but about the year 948, they are said to have embraced Christianity. To them is attributed the erection of several abbies and churches in the city. In the year 1033, Christ-church was built by Sitric Mac-Aulaff II. then king of Dublin.



ITS STATE FROM THE ARRIVAL OF THE  
ENGLISH IN THE REIGN OF HENRY II.  
TO ITS SURRENDER TO HIM.

Henry II. king of England, appears from the beginning of his reign, to have been animated with a strong desire to reduce Ireland under his government. He accordingly applied to, and obtained from Pope Adrian, a bull, authorising him to invade Ireland at his pleasure.

In the year 1167, a favourable opportunity presented itself to Henry, who, though in France and engaged in the war, availed himself of it. Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, a lustful tyrant, being driven out of his kingdom, fled to Henry to crave his protection and assistance, promising subjection to him during his life. Henry having taken from him an oath of allegiance, granted by letter patent a general license to all his subjects to aid king Dermot in the recovery of his kingdom.

Encouraged by Henry, Dermot returned to England, and at Bristol published the king's letter, and his own overtures. Richard de Clare, earl of Strigul and Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, for his skill in archery, was delighted with the prospect, and wanted nothing but the king's approbation, for him to espouse Dermot's cause. Strongbow being delayed sometime by Henry, could not embark so early as he wished, and Der-

mod impatient, on renewing his application to England, others volunteered for Ireland.

A small army under the command of Robert FitzStephen landed near Wexford, in May 1169, and being joined by Dermod, soon reduced that town. Animated by success, king Dermod and his allies pushed the conquest through different parts of the country, and proceeded towards Dublin, the vicinity of which they burned and destroyed. The citizens finding their inability to resist, sued for peace, which they obtained upon swearing fealty, and giving hostages, which done, Asculp, the Ostman king, was continued in the government of the city.

These successes encouraged Dermod to aim at the monarchy of Ireland, to accomplish which he again applied to Strongbow, who sending a small party under Raymond le Gross, he cast up a slight entrenchment before Waterford, till Strongbow landed with his army, when after two repulses he made himself master of the town.

Dublin had now revolted again, and it was resolved again to attack the city. While preparations were making for this purpose, Roderic O'Connor, king of Ireland, raised an army of 30,000 horse and foot, resolved to impede the march of the confederates. He encamped with the main body of his forces at Clondalkin, four miles from Dublin, and guarded all the passes through the mountains



with strong detachments. The confederate army far from being discouraged, advanced towards the city. Miles de Cogan, an officer of great courage, led the van, with a regiment of 700 men, supported by Donald Kavenagh, natural son to king Dermod, and a strong body of Irish. Raymond le Gross led the battle with a regiment of 800 English, supported by king Dermod, and 1000 Irish. The rear was brought up by earl Strongbow, and a strong regiment of Irish.

Their orderly march so appalled the enemy, that they gave way without making any opposition, and the king of Ireland, by advice of his council, dissolved his army and returned home.

Dublin was now summoned, and thirty hostages demanded. Asculph Mac-Torcall fearing the issue of a siege, was ready to submit to the terms, but the citizens disagreeing in the choice of the hostages, the time allotted for the treaty expired, when Miles de Cogan took the advantage, and without command from the Earl or Dermod, took possession of the city with great slaughter. Asculph, and many of the Ostmen, escaped by means of their shipping, and the soldiers got rich pillage.

The same day, being Sept. 21, 1170, king Dermod and earl Strongbow entered the city. A few days after, Dermod returned to Ferns, and a short time after, the earl with a part of his forces marched

to Waterford, leaving the command of Dublin to Miles de Cogan, who may be called the first English governor of it. Dermot died soon after, and most of his friends forsook Strongbow.

The next year, O'Connor, king of Ireland, levied an army of 60,000 men, and surrounded the city, supported by the kings of Ulster, Munster, and prince of Kinsellagh.

Dublin, though but ill supplied with provisions, held out against the besiegers for two months, but when all necessaries had failed, and no hope was entertained of supplies from abroad, Strongbow was advised in council to treat with O'Connor, and submit to him, holding Leinster as a feudatory province.

O'Connor knowing the situation of the garrison, refused to treat with Strongbow, unless he not only surrendered Dublin, but Waterford and Wexford, and all his castles, and returned home with all his English forces. These terms were too high for soldiers accustomed to conquer, and therefore, though he was reduced to great extremity in the city, and his sovereign, jealous of his power, had by proclamation prohibited any supply from England, yet he resolved to attack the besiegers, and, if possible, save the city. O'Connor was suddenly attacked near Finglas, when 1500 of his army were slain, and many prisoners taken, O'Connor escaped with much difficulty, and the seige was raised.



The earl then sailed to England to appease the king, to whom he offered all that he had acquired, either by the sword or marriage.

During Strongbow's absence, Asculph Mac-Torcall taking the advantage, arrived in the Harbour of Dublin, with sixty sail, and 10,000 soldiers levied in the Isle of Man, resolved to recover his former grandeur. The attack commenced at the East gate, where a violent assault was made by the Ostmen, who were repulsed by Miles de Cogan in such a manner, that soon 500 were dead about the gate, and before they retreated 2000 fell. Most of those who escaped the sword of the English were slain by the Irish, so that of this great army 2000 did not escape.

Mac-Torcall was taken prisoner, but boasting of what he would do when he obtained his liberty, he was beheaded in the sight of his fleet. Thus ended the power of the Ostmen in Dublin, who never after made any effort to recover their former possessions. Many of them had before incorporated with the Irish, and by degrees became one people; it is evident, however, that some remains are yet visible.

#### ARRIVAL OF HENRY II. IN DUBLIN, AND SURRENDER OF THE CITY TO HIM.

In the year 1172; king Henry II. who had long prepared for a voyage to Ireland, embarked with a

fleet of 240 ships, 400 knights, and an army of 4,000 men, and on the 18th of October, landed at Waterford. Having received the investiture of the city of Waterford, and the homage of earl Strongbow for the kingdom of Leinster, he proceeded to Dublin, which Strongbow, according to covenant, delivered up to him, and the king committed the government thereof to Hugh de Lacy.

During Henry's residence in Dublin, most of the Irish princes made their submission, and swore allegiance to him. The king also granted the laws of England to Ireland, and established courts of justice, and officers for the administration of them. He also encouraged a colony from Bristol to settle in the city, and gave the citizens their first charter. Circumstances in England and Normandy, with a plague and scarcity in Ireland, caused Henry to return to England sooner than he intended. In 1177 the pope's legate published king Henry's title to Ireland, and denounced excommunication against all who withdrew their allegiance from him. The same year Strongbow died.

#### HENRY II. FIRST CHARTER TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

*“ Henricus, Dei gratia, &c.* Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, ministers and sheriffs, and to all his faithful subjects,



French, English and Irish, greeting. Know ye, that I have given, granted, and by my charter confirmed to my subjects of Bristol, my city of Dublin to inhabit."

"Wherefore I will and firmly command that they do inhabit it, and hold it of me and my heirs, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and amply, and honourably, with all the liberties and free customs which the men of Bristol have at Bristol, and through my whole land."

"Witness, William de Braso, Reginald de Curtenay, Hugh de Gundeville, William Fitz-Aldelm, Reginald de Gundeville, Hugh de Cressy, Reginald de Pavilly, at Dublin."

## STATE OF DUBLIN FROM THE REIGN OF HENRY II. TO EDWARD II.

Henry II. dying in the year 1189, his son Richard I. succeeded him. He was too much taken up with crusades to pay much attention either to England or Ireland, and few events occurred in Dublin during his reign that demand particular attention. In 1190 a great part of the city was consumed by fire, and archbishop Comyn erected St. Patrick's church, and nearly rebuilt Christ church.

John, brother to Richard, succeeded to the throne in 1199. His father Henry had given him the title of lord of Ireland, and sent him over to this coun-

try in 1185. It appears, however, that he and his giddy Norman courtiers made but ill use of their power, and rendered themselves disgusting to the people. But on his coming to the crown he made amends for his former behaviour, and on his arrival the second time, enlarged his father's plan of introducing the English laws in Ireland. It was during his reign the castle of Dublin was erected, and also courts of Judicature for the more regular distribution of justice. In 1210, twenty Irish princes swore allegiance to him, and engaged to establish the English laws.

By Henry III the Magna Charta was granted to Ireland, on Nov. 12, 1216, and the year following, Dublin to the citizens in fee farm, at 200 marks per ann. The same monarch, in 1227, confirmed the charter granted by king John, and ordained that it should be inviolably kept. In 1263 there were great commotions in the city, occasioned by a disputation between the prior of Christ church and the people, about the tithe fish of the Liffey. Four years after, the citizens were excommunicated by bell, book and candle.

During the reign of Henry III. the customs paid in Dublin were 3d. for every sack of wool, 6d. for every last of hides, and 2d. for every barrel of wine.



STATE OF DUBLIN DURING THE REIGN  
OF EDWARD II. AND EDWARD III.

The beginning of the reign of Edward II. gave much dissatisfaction, and the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, threatened to prove fatal to Dublin. Bruce, in 1315, landed in the North, and being joined by a number of Irish, marched to Dundalk, which they took and set on fire. He afterwards proceeded to ravage the principal parts of the kingdom; when returning to the North he took up his quarters in perfect security.

In 1316, he went to Scotland for fresh supplies, which having obtained, he returned and was crowned king of Ireland at Dundalk. After this, he marched with all his force, intending to besiege Dublin; took Castle-knock, and Sir Hugh Tyrrel in it, but finding the citizens resolute in opposing him, he decamped and marched westward as far as Limerick. To secure the city, the citizens burned down the suburbs, and erected an outward fortification, close to the river, along Merchant's Quay, with the stones of a Dominican abbey, which they demolished for that purpose.

Bruce was afterwards slain, with 2000 of his army, at Dundalk, by the troops under the command of general Birmingham. John Maupas, a valiant officer, rushed into the battle, with a reso-

lution to destroy the usurping prince, and was found dead after the battle, stretched on the body of Bruce.

In 1333, wheat was sold in the market for sixpence a bushel. The same year a parliament assembled in the Convent of the Carmelites, in Whitefriars-street. In 1361, the duke of Clarence, son to Edward III. having married the heiress of Ulster, was sent over to Ireland chief governor.

### ITS STATE FROM EDWARD III. TO HENRY V.

Richard II. who succeeded Edward III. having landed at Waterford, in 1394, afterwards marched to Dublin with an army of 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse. During his stay in Dublin, he granted to the city a penny a year from every house, to repair the bridge and streets. He also confirmed all former grants made to the city. On the 25th of March following, he knighted four Irish princes, when having supplied the courts of justice with lawyers, he returned to England.

In 1399, Richard again embarked for Ireland, and with a numerous army and train made his entrance into the city on the 28th of June. During this visit, he received the news that Henry duke of Lancaster had invaded England, which hastened his return, when he was soon after deposed and murdered.



In 1407, Henry IV. granted to the chief magistrate of Dublin, a gilded sword, to be borne before him in the same manner as the mayor of London. The title of mayor was not conferred on him till two years after.

### STATE OF DUBLIN FROM HENRY IV. TO HENRY VIII.

The long contests between the factions of York and Lancaster, were severely felt, not only in England, but in Ireland, and the citizens of Dublin were frequently exposed to difficulties on that account. Notwithstanding the fate of Richard II. the house of York had many friends in Ireland, who, on several occasions gave strong proof of their zeal and attachment. When Richard, duke of York, was appointed chief governor of Ireland, few Viceroys were more popular, and when afterwards compelled to take refuge from the rage of Henry VI. he was received with every mark of attention.

But, what involved the city of Dublin most, during the contest for the crown, was their espousing the cause of a youth named Lambert Simnel, who had been imposed on them for Richard, the young duke of York. This youth, being supported by the lord deputy and officers of state, the English nobility and other adherents, was conducted in state to the cathedral of Christ Church, and crowned king, by the name of

Edward VI. with a crown said to be taken from the head of the Virgin. He was afterwards taken prisoner by Henry VII. and condemned to serve in his kitchen. Another youth, named Perkin Warbeck, also laid a claim to the crown of England, and was countenanced by many, but the citizens of Dublin were more cautious on this occasion.

### ITS STATE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

Henry VIII. ascended the throne in the year 1509, but was too much engaged with important affairs in England to pay much attention to Ireland. Several Irish chieftains repeatedly mustered considerable forces to attack the citizens of Dublin, but who, with the lord deputy at their head, gave them several defeats. In 1512, in consequence of an affray which happened in St. Patrick's church, when an arrow stuck in an image, the pope's legate was sent to make enquiry about it. The citizens after being charged with the crime, were at length absolved, but as a punishment for what was then called so detestable an act, and to keep up the memory of it for ever, the mayor of Dublin was compelled to walk bare-footed through the city, in open procession, on Corpus Christi day, yearly. This was ever after done till the reformation.

In 1534, the earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, being summoned by the king of England, left his



son, lord Thomas, to supply his place. A rumour having been circulated that the earl was beheaded, caused his son to rise in open rebellion, who, collecting together a considerable force, besieged the city and castle of Dublin. The city was assailed at several places, Newgate-pierced, and part of the suburbs burned, when the citizens sallied out and defeated the besiegers. It was on the consideration of the great valour and services of the citizens upon this occasion, that king Henry gave them the dissolved monastery of All Hallows, &c.

In 1541, Henry was proclaimed king of Ireland, the title being voted by the Irish parliament, who passed several statutes of rather a singular nature, among which were the following :

“ That noblemen be allowed no more than twenty cubits, or bundles of linen, in their shirts. And that inferior persons be proportionably confined in this article of Irish magnificence.”

“ That none be allowed to die their shirts with saffron, according to the custom of the old natives, on pain of twenty shillings to be levied on the offender.”

“ That murder and robbery be punished with a fine, half of which should be paid to the king, and half to the chieftain of the district ; but that rape and wilful murder be punished capitally.”

The king's supremacy and the reformation were not eagerly embraced in Ireland, but by the zealous efforts of George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, many of the clergy acknowledged Henry head of the church of Ireland, and others afterwards followed their example.

### STATE OF DUBLIN FROM HENRY VIII. TO JAMES II.

In the reign of Edward VI. the English liturgy was first read in Christ church, in 1550, and the following year was printed in Dublin. This, it is supposed, was the first book ever printed in Ireland. Queen Mary suppressed the reading of it during her reign, but it was revived by queen Elizabeth, in 1559, who ordered large bibles in English to be placed in St. Patrick's and Christ church.

In 1607, in the reign of James I. a conspiracy was formed to surprise the castle of Dublin, but frustrated. The year after, the charters of the city were renewed with additional privileges.

In 1647, the marquis of Ormond was compelled by necessity to surrender the city to the parliament commissioners. Two years after he laid siege to it, but was defeated by colonel Jones, governor, with the loss of 4000 killed, and 2517 prisoners. In August, the same year, Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin, with 9000 foot, and 4000 horse, and having settled the civil and military establishments



of the city, marched with 10,000 men to besiege Drogheda.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the resignation of Richard, the castle was surprised and taken by a party of general officers in favour of king Charles II. It was afterwards retaken by Sir Hardress Waller for the parliament, but being besieged for five days, he surrendered. The king, after his restoration, complimented the city with a collar of S S, and granted a foot company to the mayor, on whom he conferred the honour of lord mayor. He afterwards gave 500*l.* per year, in lieu of the foot company. Sir Daniel Bellingham was the first lord mayor, and his Mayoralty house was built by himself, at the corner of Fishamble-street and Castle-street, now occupied by Cantrell and Revell, linen-drapers. In this house he kept his mayoralty in 1665.

## STATE OF DUBLIN UNDER JAMES II.

On the arrival of king James II. in Dublin, in March, 1688, the Protestant citizens were exposed to extreme difficulties. James called a parliament, which passed an act to repeal the act of settlement, and another by which near 3000 Protestants were attainted of high treason. Trinity college was soon occupied by soldiers, who forcibly ejected the fellows and students. The communion plate, library and furniture were all seized, the chapel con-

verted into a magazine, and chambers into prisons: Such as obtained their personal liberty, procured it only through the intercession of the bishop of Meath, upon condition that three of them should not meet together on pain of death. Christ church, and some others, were also seized, and orders issued to forbid more than five Protestants to assemble together, either in churches, houses, streets or fields, on the same punishment.

The arbitrary conduct of James and his parliament was severely felt by the citizens and country in other respects. The parliament voted him 20,000*l.* per month, to be levied from lands, and he afterwards, by his own prerogative, added as much more on all chattles. Yet even this did not satisfy his present demands, and he seized the tools and engines of one Moore, who by virtue of a patent of the late king, enjoyed the right of a copper coinage in Ireland, and established a mint in Dublin. The refuse of metals, such as old cannons, broken bells, old brass, household utensils of the basest kind, &c. were assiduously collected, and from every pound weight of such vile materials, of about the value of three or four pence, pieces were coined that were made current by proclamation to the amount of five pounds in nominal value.

A few months after, another proclamation was issued, to raise the value of this vile currency, when the half-crowns were called in, and being restamp-



ed, made to pass for crowns, though not intrinsically worth a farthing. Brass and copper becoming scarce, it was afterwards made of worse materials, tin and pewter, and intruded on the people with many circumstances of cruelty and insolence, so that old debts of 1000*l.* were sometimes discharged for pieces of vile metal not worth thirty shillings.

James however derived an advantage, for having by proclamation set a rate on the staple articles of the kingdom, he frequently demanded them at this rate, and exported them to France. It appears from the master of the mint's accounts, that of this sort of money was coined 1,596,799*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

King James, who had left Dublin with 6000 French troops to join his army on the banks of the Boyne, on his being defeated, fled to the city, which was soon threatened with all the evils of anarchy. James remained only one night at the castle, where he assembled his civil officers, related his disaster, and on the following day set off for Waterford, breaking down bridges to prevent being pursued, and embarked immediately for France.

Dublin now was all in confusion. Most of James's civil officers fled, some of them had proposed to set the city on fire, the suburbs were in flames, and no detachment sent from king William to secure the town. To the conduct of a mi-

litary officer of the family of Kildare, is attributed the preservation of order ; to him the castle was surrendered after he was liberated from confinement, when sending expresses to William's camp, assistance was obtained.

To perpetuate the memory of this important event, the citizens of Dublin erected the statue of William on horseback, in brass, in College-green.

### STATE OF DUBLIN SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

Nothing particular occurred during the reign of William, except the more permanent establishment of the Protestant religion.

Since the revolution, the city of Dublin has been greatly enlarged, and embellished with some of the most superb edifices, that are scarcely to be equalled in Europe. The spirit of industry now manifested, is a proof of the wisdom of government in repealing the several laws that restrained the commerce of Ireland.

Previous to the year 1779, the restrictions on trade were extremely prejudicial to Irish manufacturers, and frequently occasioned much dissatisfaction. After several fruitless attempts had been made to remove these injudicious restraints, both houses of parliament presented an address to his Majesty for a free trade, which was favourably



answered. But its being suspended rather longer than was expected, occasioned a very numerous and dangerous mob to assemble in the city, before the parliament house, who insulted the members, and endeavoured to force them to swear that they would support their country, by voting for a short money bill. The Attorney General's house was demolished, and the general cry was "a free trade, and a short money bill."

After the tumult had subsided, the subject claimed more attention, and such bills were passed as were calculated to afford effectual commercial relief to the people of Ireland. These laws were received with much joy and exultation in Dublin.

Within these few years, Dublin has undergone, from the spirit and wealth of the citizens, a multitude of improvements.

In 1798, a rebellion which broke out in Ireland, May 23, placed Dublin in a very critical situation. Numbers were apprehended and executed. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, being arrested, died of the wounds he received on that occasion. It was not till the following year, that this rebellion was totally subdued.

On the 1st January, 1801, the Union act became an operative law, Ireland being united to England. The imperial united standard was on this occasion first displayed on Bedford-tower, Dublin castle.

The removal of the parliament from the metropolis has proved very injurious to the trade of the city, and the parliament house, a most elegant building, was afterwards sold to the directors of the bank of Ireland, for a national bank.

On the evening of the 23d July, 1803, another rebellion broke out in the city, which produced considerable alarm. Lord Kilwarden, and his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, were among several that were murdered in Thomas-street. The insurgents were however dispersed in a few hours, and many of them taken. Among the principal conspirators was a Mr. Robert Emmet, of great abilities, who, with several others, were afterwards tried, found guilty, and executed. In consequence of this conspiracy, the city was proclaimed under martial law for some time, barriers were placed at the several canal bridges, and other entrances into the city, with guards, and all persons confined to their houses after nine o'clock at night.

### ITS MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

It is probable, that during the time the Danes were in possession of Dublin, every citizen was a soldier; and it appears, that when it became subject to the English, in the reign of Henry II. there was little variation in its military government in this respect, as most who settled in the city assumed more of the military than either the mechanical or commercial characters.



After the several corporations were established, the military forces of the city were principally composed of them. There were then only twenty companies, each commanded by its respective master, as captain, under whom were several subordinate officers of different ranks. The principal magistrate was the commander in chief.

This military body of citizens gave many proofs of their personal valour, not only in defending the city, but also in several actions fought in different parts of the country. They were composed of both foot and horse. The foot, consisting of twenty companies, were mustered and exercised four times a year. On Easter Monday and Midsummer eve, when the mayor and sheriffs commanded in person ; and on May-day and St. Peter's eve, officers, called the mayor and sheriff of the Bull-ring, commanded the unmarried men. The horse were mustered on Shrove Tuesday by the sheriffs of the city.

### ITS ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

It is recorded, that in the year 448, Alphin M'Eochaid, king of Dublin, and all his subjects, were converted to the christian faith by the preaching of St. Patrick. Whether this account be correct or not, it appears evident, that the inhabitants of Dublin, and the Irish in general, made a profession of Christianity before the arrival of the Danes and Norwegians.

The Danes, on their first landing and taking possession of Dublin, were Pagans, but about the year 948, they are said to have embraced the Christian faith. In, or about, the year 1038, Sitricus, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, built the cathedral of Christ church. Other churches and religious houses were afterwards erected by them.

It does not however appear that the Roman liturgy and forms of public worship were generally introduced till about the year 1110, nor were they fully confirmed before the arrival of king Henry II. The city continued from that time attached to the see of Rome till the reign of Henry VIII.

The city of Dublin is now an archiepiscopal see. It was first erected into a bishopric in 1084, and into an archbishopric in 1152. Its ecclesiastical government is vested in its archbishop, archdeacon and other clergy. The archbishop is primate of Ireland, and bishop of Glendalough.

### THE SEVERAL PLAGUES.

Dublin, previous to its improved state, was frequently visited with dreadful pestilential contagions, that swept away at different times a considerable number of its inhabitants. Its unhealthy state then, might be attributed, in a considerable degree, to the narrowness of the streets, want of water, no common sewer, and the vast projection of the houses that confined the putrid air; and its exemp-



tion from such calamities might be ascribed to the removal of these impediments, its truly improved state, the erection of public edifices for the reception of infectious persons, and the attention of government in prohibiting any communication with vessels or persons from an unhealthy country, till they have performed quarantine.

During the time that king Henry II. resided in Dublin, both pestilence and famine appeared to threaten not only the city but the kingdom. This, with the rebellion of his son, and the danger of a revolt in Normandy, caused the king to return sooner than he intended.

In 1204, during the reign of king John, the plague again appeared in Dublin, and in 1348 it raged to that degree that the city lost by this visitation 14,000 of its inhabitants. In 1370 and 1383, it again broke out, and in 1447 the same calamity, accompanied with famine, spread devastation in city and country.

From 1462 to 1470, the city was seldom free from the plague. In 1484 and 1525, the same contagion raged, which was followed, in 1528, by a pestilential sickness, called the English sweat, that swept away a great number of citizens, among whom was the archbishop and lord chancellor.

In 1575, the city lost upwards of 3,000 of its inhabitants by the pestilence. Dublin is said then to

have been so depopulated, that grass grew in the streets. It broke out on the 7th June, and continued to the 17th October. During its continuance, the mayor and sheriffs held their courts at Glassmanogue, at that time a country village.

In 1604, and the two following years, the city was again visited with a contagion, but it does not appear to have raged so violently as those before noticed. The last that seems to claim our attention broke out in 1650, the year following the arrival of Oliver Cromwell in Dublin.

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## CHAP. II.

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### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DUBLIN.

**D**UBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, is situated in the province of Leinster, in the county of Dublin, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London, Lat. 53. 21. Long. 6. 15.

It is the second city in his Britannic Majesty's dominions, and generally considered the fifth, but is now probably the fourth, if not the third, in Europe, and though it yields in extent, yet not in architectural beauties, to the first. It is seated at the bottom of a large and spacious bay, to which



it gives name, and into which the river Anna Liffey disembogues itself.

It consists of two principal divisions, the North and South, which the river divides nearly into two equal parts, both of which are principally in the county of the city of Dublin, but some parts are in the county. It extends from East to West along the river near three miles, and is about the same breadth. A road, called the Circular-road, nearly surrounds the whole, near which, without, is the Grand canal on the South, and the Royal canal on the North.

A view of the city from an elevated situation, such as St. Patrick's steeple, or Lord Nelson's monument, is interesting. It is probably equal to any in the united kingdom. The bay to the East below the city, the variegated beauties of the adjacent county, and the neatness of the blue slating, with which the houses are universally covered, greatly contribute to add to the grandeur of the prospect.

Dublin contains 750 streets, lanes, alleys, courts and quays, 6 squares or greens, and above 20,000 houses, ware-houses and other buildings. The principal streets are wide and airy, and equal to London, and surpass all others in Europe for the accommodation of passengers of every description, and convenience of trade. They are paved in the

middle for carriages, and on each side is a flagged foot path for foot passengers. The shops are handsomely fitted up, with considerable taste, and so near are the resemblance of several streets to some in the metropolis of England, that a stranger from that city might imagine he was in London.

The markets are well supplied with flesh, fowl, and fish, the latter in as high perfection as in any other capital in Europe. The inhabitants are principally supplied with coals from different parts of England. Water is conveyed through the city by pipes, from large reservoirs or basons at each side of the town, belonging to the Grand and Royal Canals, and to supply any deficiency of such houses as have not leaden pipes, public fountains are erected in several parts of the city.

Since the Union, the number of nobility who were resident have decreased, but the city has been considerably enlarged. It was supposed by many, that one of the effects of the Union would be a reduction of rents and fines, yet both have been very much raised. There are few cities or towns, where the inhabitants who possess the universal medium of exchange, can be more freely supplied with every article of necessity, or luxury.



## CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF DUBLIN.

THE Civil government of the city is vested by several charters, from the kings of England, to the corporation of the city of Dublin. It consists of the Lord Mayor, the board of Aldermen, and the Common Council.

## THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor is chosen annually, and is chief magistrate of the city during his mayoralty. He is chosen from the board of Aldermen, generally the first in seniority, and when chosen, is declared Lord Mayor elect. The election takes place at a quarter assembly in April, and on the 30th September following he enters into office.

## THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen are chosen for life from among the Sheriffs Peers, or those who have either served or fined for the office of High Sheriff. They are twenty-four in number. The electors are the Lord Mayor, board of Aldermen and Common Council. All the Aldermen are justices of the peace for the city and liberties. The President of the Court of Conscience is always an Alderman who has been Lord Mayor, who enters on that office at the expiration of his mayoralty.

The Lord Mayor, the Recorder and the Aldermen, are judges of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or the king's judges to try capital offences and misdemeanors for the city. One Alderman presides at each Police office, and the one at the head office is Superintendent magistrate. All Aldermen, however, are not Police magistrates.

#### THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council, (exclusive of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen before noticed,) consists of ninety-six members, chosen by their respective guilds or companies, of which there are twenty-five in number. They are elected for three years, and the election takes place in November, every three years. In addition to which are the Sheriffs Peers, who are perpetual members of the Commons, but who are not to exceed forty-eight in number. The two Sheriffs are also members of the Commons, in which they preside for the time being.

The Sheriffs, who are strictly officers of the king, are chosen annually, generally from among the Commons, but any Freeman that is qualified is eligible. They are previous to their being elected sworn to be worth £2000. over and above their just debts.

The Lord Mayor and board of Aldermen do not sit with the Common Council, except at the end



of every three years, to examine into the qualification, returns, &c. of the persons elected to serve in the Common Council for the three ensuing years.

By the late Police act, one of the three magistrates appointed at each Police office is to be a member of the Common Council. Six are therefore justices of the peace, who are elected by the board of Aldermen and Commons.

Every Freeman of the city of Dublin, although he has no vote in the Common Council, unless a member, has a vote in the election of a member of parliament.

## POLICE OFFICES AND MAGISTRATES.

IN order that Strangers may know where to obtain redress, in case of injury, it may be necessary to give a list of the police offices, where magistrates sit every day.

By an act of parliament passed in the 48th of his present majesty, the police of Dublin underwent a very material change, by which it now is nearly similar to the police establishment of London. The city and liberty is divided into six districts, to each of which three magistrates are appointed, one or more of whom sit every day from ten to three o'clock in the afternoon, and from seven to eight in the evening.

## HEAD POLICE OFFICE.

No. I.—*Castle Division, Exchange-court.*

Alderman Darley, *Chief Police Magistrate*,  
Counsellor Babington, and Major Henry Charles  
Sirr,

No. II.—*Liberty Division, Usher's-quay.*

Alderman Exshaw, Counsellor Herbert, and  
William Lindsay, Esq.

No. III.—*Second Liberty Division, James's-street.*

Alderman Archer, Counsellor Graves, and John  
Tudor Esq.

No. IV.—*King's Inn Division, Monrath-street.*

Alderman Sir William Stamer, Bart. Dr. Turner,  
and James Blaker, Esq.

No. V.—*Mountjoy Square Division, Marlboro'-street.*

Alderman Cash, Counsellor Casey, and Walter  
Long, Esq.

No. VI.—*Merrion Square Division, Duke-street.*

Alderman Hone, Counsellor Guinness, and Mark  
Magrath, Esq.

The magistrates of these offices are appointed to  
examine persons accused of felonies of various  
descriptions, conspiracies, frauds, riots, assaults,  
and misdemeanors of different kinds ; also, to hear



and determine in a summary way particular cases, and administering affidavits to all who may apply to them, &c. &c.

At the Head Police Office, hackney coaches and cars are licenced, and where all complaints against coachmen and carmen for imposition is to be made, when they are fined in proportion to the offence.

Under this establishment are a number of both horse and foot police-men, some of whom attend each office every day, and patrol the city every night.— They all wear a blue uniform, and a hanger by their side. There are also watch-men, who keep watch every night, some of whom are on duty at several watch-houses every day.

### CAUTION TO STRANGERS.

IN so populous a city as Dublin it would be unreasonable to suppose that there will be no depredations committed, or that it is unnecessary to caution strangers against characters that always lurk in every metropolis. There are, however, comparatively speaking, but few high-way robberies committed, and some species of swindling known in other cities, are scarcely heard of here; however, caution is necessary.

Travellers coming to Dublin should carefully avoid the approach to town after dark, by coming in before, as they may be in danger of being rob-

bed by footpads, or having their luggage cut from behind the carriage.

If a person is any way assaulted, or attacked by thieves or others, whilst walking the streets at night, he should instantly call the watch, who will immediately repair to his assistance. Street robberies, however, seldom occur in Dublin.

Persons who go to the four courts in term time, should carefully avoid taking any thing valuable in their pockets, as they are in danger of having them picked. The same caution is necessary in going to the play-house, as, at the entrance in particular, several have been deprived of their property.

In asking questions, or enquiring the way, always apply at a shop.

Hackney coach-men and car-men are in general, in Dublin, very apt to impose on strangers, by demanding much over their fare. They will, also, frequently refuse to proceed without an agreement, notwithstanding the penalties they are exposed to by law. Those, therefore, who call a coach, should, before they enter, observe the number, and if imposed on, or the coach-man misbehaves, they may obtain redress, on application at the Superintendent magistrate's office, Exchange-court. By the recollection of the number also, there may be a chance of recovering any property that may be carelessly left in the coach.





# POPULATION OF DUBLIN,

*AS divided into its Nineteen City Parishes, the two Deaneries, County parts of Parishes, Liberties and Manors, as taken by order of Government in 1813.*

ARRANGED AND REVISED BY WILLIAM GREGORY.

Number of City Parishes	NAMES OF PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Houses now building.	Other Houses not Inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture	Families chiefly in Trade, Manufactures & Handicraft.	Other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males of whatever Age.	Female do.	TOTAL of Persons.	Dr. Whitelaw's Return. 1798, 1801.
I	Saint Andrew's.....	705	1524	0	27	0	871	455	5266	5808	7074	7682
II	Ann's.....	764	1514	1	25	0	515	1001	5644	4680	8324	7228
III	Audeon's.....	412	1022	7	51	0	704	518	1995	2674	4667	5191
IV	Bridget's.....	745	2194	6	47	2	1567	825	4567	5272	9639	8009
V and VI	{ Catherine's, United...	1550	5728	11	414	78	2460	1190	7579	9525	17104	20176
	{ do. County part	542	815	8	41	0	578	255	1696	2212	3908	
VII	Mary's, Donnybrook...	684	954	11	10	229	466	259	2222	2688	4910	6104
	do. County part...	290	517	1	0	180	65	74	907	1067	1974	
VIII	James's.....	455	971	12	19	0	400	571	2447	5202	5649	6104
IX	John's.....	277	986	0	21	0	821	165	2012	2554	4546	4142
X	Mark's.....	720	2127	50	48	1	425	1705	5181	5882	11063	8692
XI	Mary's, .....	1778	5961	21	108	0	2524	1657	8417	10851	19268	16654
XII	Michael's.....	150	405	1	8	0	442	21	885	1128	2011	2599
XIII	Michan's.....	1604	4576	17	101	0	2510	1866	9280	11515	20595	18092
XIV	Nicholas, Within.....	102	525	5	9	0	294	29	662	785	1447	1121
XV	do. Without.....	722	2154	0	42	0	1522	852	4074	5535	9409	12306
	do. County part	250	755	0	12	18	445	272	1276	1625	2899	
XVI	Paul's.....	746	1892	6	28	46	714	1152	5972	5588	9560	9904
XVII	Peter's, City.....	1264	2444	69	104	0	1080	1564	5575	7905	15478	16005
	do. County part..	605	1497	28	52	0	561	956	2786	4226	7012	
XVIII	Kevin's.....	547	1419	11	28	18	576	825	2452	5650	6102	8562
	Thomas s.....	1680	2777	50	155	0	1172	1605	5895	7871	15766	
XIX	Werburgh's.....	246	649	0	22	0	470	179	1428	1624	5052	5629
	George's.....	1794	2171	49	89	267	551	1555	5522	7690	15012	5096
	Luke's.....	461	1658	5	55	0	1051	607	2945	4059	7002	7241
	Deanery of St. Patrick .....	149	544	0	5	0	517	227	981	1265	2246	2081
	Deanery of Christ Church...	16	65	0	2	0	55	10	110	144	254	255
	Kilmainham.....	794	1009	15	54	514	218	477	2149	2569	4718	
	Manor of St. Sepulchre.....	797	2152	11	40	56	1019	1097	5728	5275	9001	
	Dronore.....	805	2471	15	74	0	1629	842	4659	6271	10910	
	GrangeGorman...	809	951	9	105	554	505	514	2884	4849	7735	
TOTAL.....		22059	49657	595	1710	1525	25515	22619	104770	157561	242131	182570
Within the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor		14582	35859	245	1217	556	18555	15150	72897	92465	165360	Including
Not under the Lord Mayor .....		7657	15798	150	493	969	6960	7469	31873	65096	76771	



Mock auctions, in which a variety of incredible frauds are practised upon the unwary, ought to be cautiously avoided. They are not only in alleys, but now in the most public streets, where a few puffers, who have some articles to dispose of, attend to bid when strangers enter. The greatest impositions take place in the sale of plated articles and jewellery.

### POPULATION.

THE population of Dublin, for its extent, is greater than several other large cities. For although the streets are generally wider, and the opulent possess the most extensive concerns, yet a considerable part of the city is so much crowded, that in many houses every room is occupied by a separate family, and it is not uncommon in some to find three or more in the same apartment.— From a careful survey taken of St. Bridgets Parish in 1813, when the Population of the country was taken by order of government, I found in twelve contiguous small houses, belonging to one man in Maiden-lane and Wood-street, 304 persons, and in so confined a place as Bull-alley 410, though one house was empty—in one house was 68, and in a small room, in same Alley, 15 women: And in two small rooms on one floor, in a house in George's-street, I found a man and his wife, and 12 children.

That the number of room-keepers must be very numerous in Dublin is evident, when it is considered, that ONE charitable society, instituted for the relief of the sick and indigent of that description, relieved within the space of one year, no less than 9959 families, containing 39,175 persons! And it is more than probable, that had their means been adequate, more than double that number would have been relieved.

In 1644, the inhabitants of Dublin were numbered by order of government, when it appears they amounted to 8159. In 1681, they had increased to 40,000; and in 1753, they were estimated by Dr. Rutton, at 123,570. In 1798, a very general survey was made by the late Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, vicar of St. Catherine's parish, when the number were estimated at 182,370, but from the return made by the Conservators in 1804, the number was not so great by 4192.

The last and most accurate return was made in the year 1813, agreeable to an Act of Parliament for taking the Population of the whole kingdom, commencing on the first day of May. Though this return is far from being perfect, yet the greatest part of it has been very accurately taken, while the impediments of such a task can only be known by one actually engaged.

In consequence of some parishes being divided between the city and county, a part lying in each,



and the county part being taken with some barony or liberty, separately, the ascertaining the true proportion of such parts of parishes, has been attended with no small difficulty. Inattention to this has frequently produced various errors, and lately a very inaccurate return of the population.

There are 19 parishes in the city, in which the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor extends; though a part of 3 of these are not under his authority. In the annexed table these 19 parishes are numbered as they stand in the city book, and I have kept the population of these separate. Such parishes, therefore, or parts of parishes, as have no numerical number, are not under the city jurisdiction, though some are almost in the centre of the city. I have also noticed the return of Dr. Whitelaw, in 1804, by which the reader will perceive the encrease, or decrease, of each parish by him noticed.

## DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

As no bills of mortality are recorded in Dublin similar to those in London, it is not possible to calculate accurately the number of deaths that annually take place in this city. Among the class of those who are in comfortable circumstances, we have reason to suppose, that the number is not greater in proportion to any other large and healthy city in the united kingdoms; but among the

lower class of inhabitants, it is to be feared that the proportion is much greater. The density of population in some parts, connected with poverty, wretchedness, want of cleanliness, and inebriety, is sufficient to compel us to form this opinion.

The number who have died of the Fever, have been considerably reduced since the Fever-hospitals has been opened. The same might be observed respecting the Small-pox since inoculation for the Cow-pox has been introduced. The Cow-pox is said to have entirely eradicated the Small-pox from several cities of the Continent, and if it were possible entirely to prohibit inoculation for the Small-pox, that disease would probably shortly become totally extinct.

The total number of deaths in Dublin may be estimated at near 5,000 annually.

### SALUBRITY OF CLIMATE.

THE atmosphere of Dublin may fairly be deemed as healthy as most cities in the world. In the modern part of the city in particular, the broadness of the streets, and the extent of ground occupied by every separate family, must greatly contribute to promote health. The winter in general is not so cold, nor the summer so hot as in England, and snow seldom lies so long on the ground.



In the ancient part of the city, where the streets are, with a few exceptions, generally narrow, and the houses crowded together, it cannot be supposed that the same salutary blessing is enjoyed to the same extent. These impediments to health are, however, diminishing every year, and it is to be hoped, that others will also be removed that disgrace the city. Slaughtering houses should never be permitted in a great and populous city. The barbarity daily practised in the streets is shocking to humanity, and calls for the interference of government. Dairies, where cows are perpetually confined in narrow yards, and fed on grains, &c. should never be allowed, as the quantity of filth suffered to accumulate must contribute to infect the air. Yet, notwithstanding these and many other impediments to a free and salubrious air, the city of Dublin may justly be said to be a healthy city. Extensive dairies are now opened in several parts of the city, that promise to be of considerable use to the citizens.

## CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS.

THE consumption of provisions in Dublin is very considerable, as the nobility, merchants and tradesmen's tables, are as profusely supplied as any of the same rank in any other country. Butcher's meat is not so dear as in London, and poultry and fish are much cheaper.

## ANIMAL FOOD.

The markets in Dublin are daily supplied with provisions of the most excellent quality: A few stalls, however, are to be found in every market, where a small portion of butcher's meat is exposed to sale, that has been ill fed, and some even unfit for consumption. This, when discovered by the lord mayor, (who generally pays close attention to the markets,) is seized, and sometimes the owner is fined. The price of beef and veal is generally from 5*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.; mutton 7*d.*; lamb, nearly the same, or rather under, and pork, cheaper, generally from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.

## POULTRY.

The markets are abundantly supplied with poultry, in great perfection, of every kind. It is not therefore in Dublin, as it is in London, that poultry is confined principally to the tables of the opulent and luxurious. In general a goose may be purchased for 3*s.* or 4*s.*; a turkey, for 5*s.* or 6*s.*; a fowl, for 2*s.* or 3*s.* and chickens, for 2*s.* or 3*s.* a pair. The turkeys are probably the finest ever exhibited for sale at any market.

## FISH.

The rivers of Ireland, and the seas round her coast, teem with that delicate and useful food.—The quantity of fish consumed in Dublin is very considerable, and of excellent quality. Cod, had-



dock, ling, ray, flounders, herrings, oysters, cockles, and most fish, are very reasonable in price, except lobsters; cod can frequently be bought at about 2d. per lb. There are no sprats, and it is seldom, that any shrimps are brought to Dublin market.

#### VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Vegetables are commonly cheap. Strawberries are excessively fine, but fruit in Dublin, in general is not so reasonable as in London. There are upwards of 15,000 stones of potatoes consumed in Dublin daily, or 5,000 tons annually. They are generally from 6d. to 8d. per stone, except when they first come in season, when they are very dear.

#### WHEAT, FLOUR, OATS AND OATMEAL.

The annual sale of wheat, in Dublin, is about 50,000 barrels of 20 stone, of flour 500,000 Cwt.; of oats 130,000 barrels of 14 stone, and of oatmeal, 40,000 Cwt. As the consumption of potatoes is considerable, bread is not very generally used at dinner, by persons in moderate circumstances. It is in common very good, but too frequently deficient in weight. The lord mayor and market jury often seize from bakers and huxters a considerable quantity, which is generally applied to some charitable institution. If bakers were fined in proportion to the nature of the offence, it might operate more effectual-

ly to prevent a practice so injurious to the public in general, and the poor in particular. The small loaves are generally more deficient, and bread baked on a Saturday, for the night, and Sunday morning sale, as it is seldom detected, while the labouring poor who receive their wages late at night, are defrauded. A late market jury, whose attention was called to this fact, spent the whole of the Sunday forenoon in scouring a very considerable number of huxters shops in the vicinity, and found nearly the whole quantity of bread in their possession very deficient.

#### PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

The beverage, porter, is now much more generally used in Ireland than it was a few years past, and its consumption is daily encreasing. There are several very extensive breweries in Dublin. The price by the quart is  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . it is the same by the bottle. The number of porter-houses in Dublin are very considerable; in some streets there three or four adjoining each other.

Porter obtained its name in England about the year 1730, from the following circumstance: prior to the above period, the malt liquors in general use were, ale, beer, and two-penny, and it was customary for the drinkers of malt liquor to call for a pint or quart of half-and-half, *i. e.* half of ale and half of beer; half of ale and half of two-penny, or half of beer and half of two-penny. In the course of time, it also became the practice to call for a pint or quart of two-thirds, meaning a third of each; thus the



publican had the trouble to go to three casks for a pint of liquor. to avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer, of the name of Harwood, conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavors of ale, beer and two-penny. He did so, and succeeded, calling it entire, or entire-butt-beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt, and being a hearty, nourishing liquor, it was suitable for porters, and other working people. Hence it obtained the name of porter. It is a question if this can be applied to such as is now made in Dublin.

## MARKETS.

ORMOND MARKET, Ormond-quay, is an excellent market for butcher's meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c. &c. near to which is Pill-lane, noted for fish.

PATRICK'S MARKET, Patrick-street, is also a very excellent market, where as fine meat is sold as ever was exhibited, particularly at the stalls between Bride's-alley and Bull-alley. One side of the street only is applied to butcher's shambles, and the other to poulterer's, grocer's, huxter's shops, &c. &c.

CASTLE MARKET, George's-street, though small, is a very good market. There are two entrances into it from William-street.

CITY MARKET, Blackhall-row, has seldom little else but mutton, lamb and pork.

CLARENDON MARKET, William-street.

NORFOLK MARKET, Great Britain-street.

FLEET MARKET, Townsend-street. There are two Markets off this street, both of which have excellent beef, &c. &c. The shipping are supplied much from these markets.

LEINSTER MARKET, D'Olier-street.

MEATH MARKET, Hanbury-lane, in the Liberty.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, where live cattle, hay and straw are sold.

KEVIN STREET, hay and straw, butter and bacon.

CORN MARKET, Thomas-street.

CORN EXCHANGE, Poolbeg-street.

SPITTLEFIELDS MARKET, where bacon and potatoes are more generally sold, is near Mark's-alley.

LITTLE BRITAIN-STREET, potatoes and fruit.

MARY'S-LANE, eggs and poultry.

CANAL HARBOUR, James's-street, turf and potatoes.

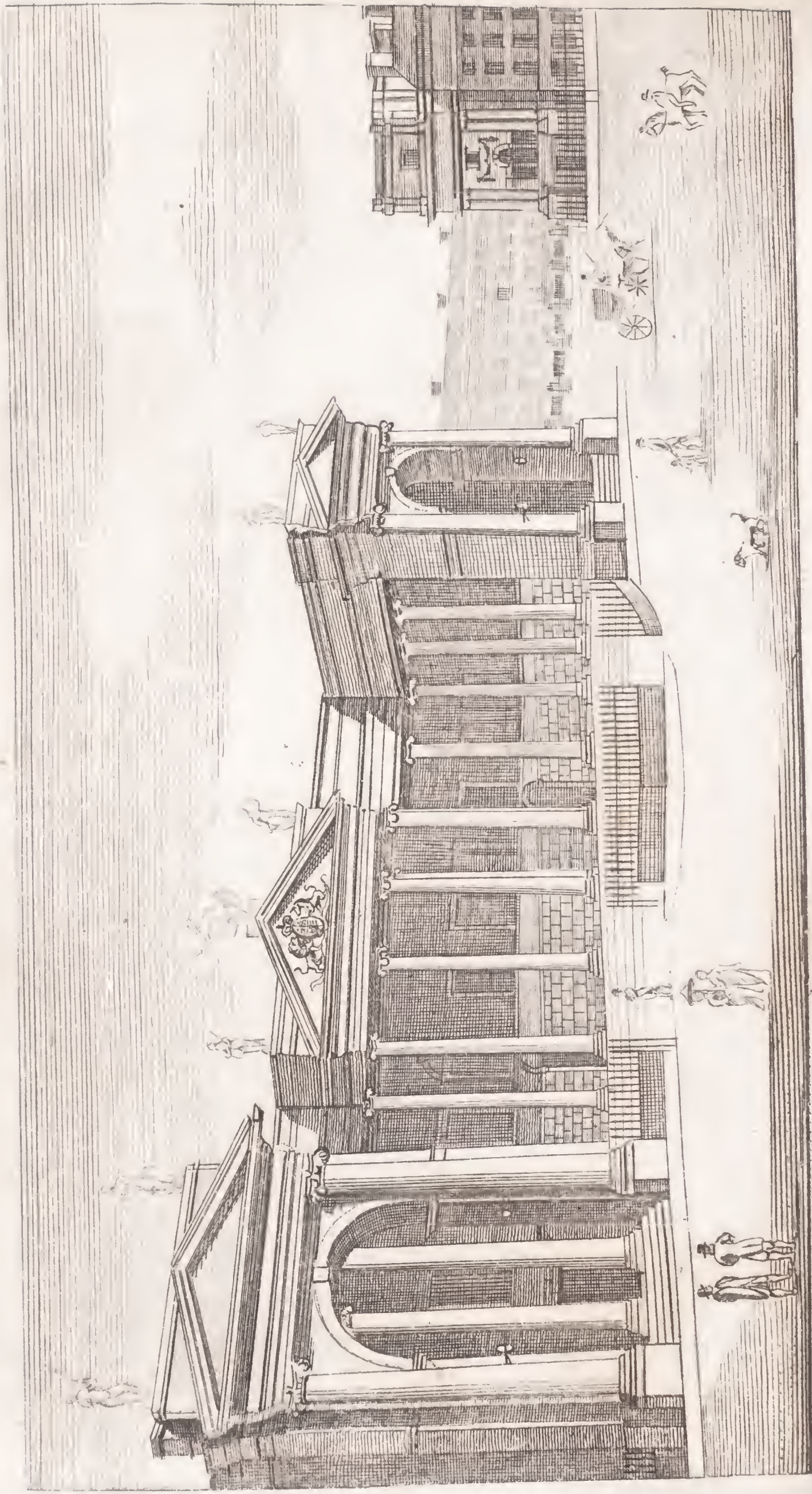
## CONSUMPTION OF COALS.

THE consumption of coals in Dublin is very considerable, being upwards of 200,000 tons, annually, though many thousand tons of turf are brought by the two canals to the metropolis. In general they are from 26s. to 30s. a ton. There are public coal-yards established in Dublin, where poor room-keepers are supplied with coals at reduced prices, when they are extravagantly high.











## CHAP. III.

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PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS  
THAT SEVERALLY DESERVE  
NOTICE IN DUBLIN.

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THE BANK OF IRELAND.

THIS truly superb building is situate on the North side of College-green, and near Trinity College. It was begun in the year 1729, during the administration of lord Carteret, was ten year building, and, exclusive of considerable additions since made, cost £40,000.

It was originally designed for, and until the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800, was occupied as the Senatorial hall of the Irish parliament. And it must be acknowledged, that not only the British empire, but Europe, could not boast of one so spacious and stately. For architectural beauties it is supposed to have no rival.

It is built of Portland stone. Its grand portico in College-green extends 147 feet. It is of the Ionic order, it may be imitated, but we believe it has not yet been excelled. It is said to have been designed by Mr. Cassel, though Sir Edward Lovet Pearce was considered the architect, and under his inspection it was principally executed, but on his demise it was completed by Arthur Dobbs, Esq.

Its site, including court yards, covers 1A. 2R. 13½P. or upwards of an acre and a half of land, and on the roof, which is principally flat, a regiment of soldiers might be placed to act with considerable effect, in time of danger.

On the 27th February, 1792, a great part of the House of Commons was consumed by fire, but it was soon restored to equal, if not superior grandeur. Two new fronts are also added, elegantly executed from a design of Mr. Gandon's. The East front opens into Westmoreland-street, and the West into Foster-place.

After the removal of the Irish parliament, this stately edifice was bought for a National Bank; when, after considerable alterations were made, it was opened for that purpose, on the 6th June, 1808.

The changes that have been made to convert it to its present use, are mostly internal, though the



exterior differs in some parts. The South East end, opposite the College, has been made to correspond with the South West. Iron palisades have been also placed round the building, and lamps, which produce a good effect. There is also a very considerable addition erected to the West, in Foster-place, which covers the late site of parliament-row, where is the printing office, a spacious new building, in which every branch, connected with that department, is conducted on an entire new principle; and also, a guard-room, sufficient to accommodate 50 soldiers, with furnished rooms for the officers.—Over the front are trophies of war, in Portland stone, well executed. No expence has been spared, or taste wanted, to make it, for elegance, the first Bank in the world. The Bank of England is far inferior to the Bank of Ireland. The architect, under whom all the alterations and additions have been executed, to apply it to its present purpose, is Francis Johnston, Esq.—A view of a very neat model, that may be seen at the Bank, may give a stranger some idea of this superb and beautiful building.

The entrance into the Bank, is by the great front in College-green, by two doors, one at the East, and the other at the West end of the portico. The Western entrance opens into a spacious hall, 30 feet square. On the right, is the entrance into the Cash office, which being situated in the centre of the building,

both doors lead to that immediately on entering of either. Near the Cash office door is the West corridore, which leads to several offices, the Accountant General's private office, the Book-keeper's the Damaged Note office, the Governor's room, principal Safe, Waiting rooms, and various other apartments. The corridore is continued North and East, and is upwards of 80 feet long in every direction.

To the left of the hall is the Accountant General's office, and the South corridore, which leads to the Examiner's the Bullion, and the Runner's offices, a large flagged yard, and to the West hall and door in Foster-place. The public Safe or Repository for plate, &c. is near this entrance, and is 60 feet long, by 34 broad. Some of the offices have chimney pieces, and grates of uncommon elegance.

**CASH OFFICE** — This office exceeds, by far, any thing of the kind, for elegance and extent. It is 70 feet by 53 feet, which is 550 square feet larger than the Cash office of the Bank of England, that being 72 feet by 40 feet. It is 50 feet high. The doors, desks and offices are all mahogany, (as they are throughout the Bank,) and executed in a very neat and regular form.

Every part of the office is well lighted from above, and in such a manner, that it has justly



claimed much admiration. One row of mirror windows on one side, being made so conformable to sashes on the other, that few would discover the deception.—It produces a good effect.

In this office, lodgments are made, post bills issued, accepted, examined, marked and paid; notes issued and exchanged, and drafts examined, marked and paid. The offices are numbered, and on the wall is painted their separate departments for information, yet we cannot help remarking, that notwithstanding all the care and regularity that has been attended to, a stranger may find himself at a loss to know to what office to apply, to get his business transacted, particularly notes exchanged. It therefore sometimes happens, that a person who wishes a note or notes exchanged, after waiting a considerable time for his turn, is told, that he must go up higher or lower, according to the value of the note.

Thus, for instance, if a person wishes small notes for one of five pounds, and he apply to either of the offices where he sees "*small notes exchanged*," and there are none marked for any other, this is their business, but of one where "*notes are issued*," We must also remark, that sometimes one clerk refers his business to another; but in general every attention is paid to the accommodation of the public.

This office is open from ten to three o'clock, when the doors are closed, and only those within at that time can have their business attended to. Private bankers' notes are received in lodgments only, till two o'clock.

**BULLION OFFICE.**—This office is open from ten to three o'clock, to issue bank tokens for notes, for any sum not less than ten pounds, but only untill two o'clock to receive silver.

On Saturdays in particular much buisness is done in this office, on account of the number who apply for silver on that day. Persons, therefore, who want notes for tokens should carefully avoid going on that day, as the office is so crowded, that it is difficult to obtain them at that time.

Having briefly taken notice of some of the most public offices that are convenient to the Western front entrance, we shall now proceed to such as are on the opposite side, and nearer the Eastern front door.

This door opens into a vestibule hall, to the right of which is the Stock and Transfer offices, the latter of which is 40:6 feet by 26:7 feet. Through this hall you pass to another that is oblong, to the left of which is the Cash office door, and opposite is the Chief Cashier's office. From this hall also is one of the entrances into the Court of Proprie-



tors, or the late House of Lords, and the East corridor, which leads to several offices and apartments. Those that appear to claim more particular attention, are the Discount office, the Directors' room, Silver Safe, Secretary and Assistant Secretary's offices, and principal Safe, which lies between the Governors and Directors' rooms.

THE COURT OF PROPRIETORS, OR LATE HOUSE OF LORDS.--This stately court has not met with the same fate as the late elegant House of Commons. For while the site of one can scarcely be traced, the House of Peers remains the same as when occupied for its original purpose. It is 73 feet long, by 30 feet broad, it is neat and convenient, and the bare view of it, cannot but cause some reflection to an Irishman.

Here are two large pieces of tapestry, executed by a Dutch artist. One is a representation of the memorable battle of the Boyne, and the other, the siege of Londonderry. Both these pieces have much merit. They remain in the same state as when the house was in possession of the peers. Lately has been erected a most beautiful full length statue of his present Majesty, in his parliamentary Robes, and the ensigns of the Order of the Bath, and St. Patrick. It was cut from one solid block of white marble, is allowed to be one of the most correct likeness, and, probably, as elegant a

piece of workmanship as in Europe. It stands on a superb pedestal, on which are two emblematical figures of Religion and Justice. It was executed by J. Bacon, jun. of London, and cost about £2000. It cannot but be highly gratifying to view this most exquisite master-piece of workmanship. Any gentleman or lady is freely admitted to view this statue.—There is also, a very fine bust of the Duke of Wellington, by Tumerille. There are four entrances into this apartment.

DISCOUNT OFFICE.—The entrance into this office is the first door on the left, after you enter the corridore. It is 31 feet by 20 feet. The hours of business in this office are from half past nine to half past eleven, in the forenoon, for receiving of bills, at which time it closes till one, when the bills are to be called for. There is no business done in this office on Saturdays.

DIRECTORS' ROOM.—This apartment, which is 26 feet by 24 feet, is also on the left hand, the door of which is near the end of the corridore. Here a certain number of Directors meet every day, and the Board every Tuesday.

PRINCIPAL SAFE.—This safe appears to be made to defy the violent hands of robbers, and the force of devouring flames. Its walls are of immense



strength, and the two windows near the top are so secured with bars after bars as to baffle a plunderers design. Each window has a large thick circle shutter, which is sheathed with strong iron. It is hung on a spindle, and is worked round by pullies. An aperture in this wheel shutter admits light when required, but when otherwise, it is an additional protection from fire. The entrance is from the North corridore. It is 14 feet by 12 feet.

SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICES, AND SILVER SAFE,—The Silver Safe is on the right of the East corridore, at the corner of a new one which leads to the East door. It is 19 feet by 18. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary's Offices are at the end on the same side.

EAST FRONT DOOR —This front is at the end of Westmoreland-street, opposite College-street, and was built after the fire before noticed. This door is not open to the public, it being only used as a private entrance for the Directors and principal officers.

The Hall is 59 feet by 20 feet, out of which is an entrance into an elegant circular vestibule of 27 feet diameter, which opens into the new corridore that leads to the Court of Proprietors, and several apartments. The most particular that deserves notice is the Armory, which is to the right

As you enter, is bound on one side by Westmoreland-street, and is 32 feet by 24 feet. Here a large stand of arms is kept in perfect order, with every accoutrement necessary in case of danger, and the officers and clerks of the Bank form a very respectable corps of Yeomanry, whose loyalty is unquestionable.

**RUNNERS' OFFICE.**—This is open from two to three o'clock, and from five to six o'clock in the evening, for the payment of bills that fall due to the Bank of Ireland on that day, and have not been paid when called for, were made payable. During the public hours of business, the entrance is by the East front gate in College-green where the Runners attend to receive the same, agreeable to notice left. Post bills, or Private bank notes, are not receivable in payment for bills in the Bank of Ireland. Bills that become due on a Sunday are not payable till Monday, except English bills, which are payable on the Saturday before.

**ESTABLISHMENT.**—This National Establishment was first incorporated, by Act of Parliament, in 1783, and until the present Bank was opened it was situated in Mary's-abbey. The profits of the Bank arise from their traffic in bullion, the discounting of bills of exchange, and the remuneration they receive from government for managing the public funds, and receiving the subscriptions on loans, &c.



The direction of the Bank is vested in a Governor, Deputy Governor and fifteen Directors. The Directors are annually chosen the first week in April, under the restriction that five new Directors at least are to be chosen every year. This building was first opened in June, 1808.

There is no business done in the Bank of Ireland on Good Friday, the King's Birth-day, and Christmas Day.

The Book-keeper, the Deputy Cashier, and the Assistant Secretary, have apartments in the Bank, are obliged to sleep in it, and each in rotation have charge of it every Sunday, to be always ready in case of any accident. There is also a house-keeper, and others, who have private apartments.

The Bank is well supplied with fire engines, and water, in case of fire. In the West tank yard a large engine is fixed, with 760 feet of 4 inch leaden tube, which conveys the water over every part of the roof of the building. It requires thirty men to work this engine. There are also two other large carriage ones, with leather tubes, to convey water into any room required. An engine is also fixed in another square yard, and two small hand ones are kept in the interior. There are two large tanks well supplied with water below, and one very large one on the roof.

## THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

It is generally supposed, that Dublin Castle was originally built by Henry de Londres Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Justice of Ireland. It appears, however, from the following patent, granted by King John, that it was probably begun by Meiler Fitz Henry, about the year 1205, though it was principally executed by Henry de Londres, who finished it in 1213. The following patent is the first account we have of the Castle of Dublin.

“ *Rex dilecto*, &c. The King to his beloved and faithful subject, Meiler Fitz Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, greeting. You have given us to understand, that you have not a convenient place wherein our treasure may be deposited; and for as much, as well for that use as many others, a Fortress would be necessary for us at Dublin, we command you to erect a Castle there, in such competent place as you shall judge most expedient, as well to curb the city, as to defend it, if occasion shall so require, and that you make it as strong as you can, with good and durable walls.”

“ But you are first to finish one tower, unless afterwards a Castle and Palace, and other works, that may require greater leisure, may be more conveniently raised, and that we should command



you so to do, for which you have our pleasure, according to your desire. At present, you may take to this use three hundred marks from G. Fitz-Robert, in which he stands indebted to us."

"We command also, our citizens of Dublin, that they strengthen their city, and that you compel them thereunto, if they should prove refractory. It is our pleasure also, that a fair to be held at Dublin every year, to continue for eight days, and to begin on the day of the invention of the Holy Cross; another at Drogheda, on St. John Baptist's day, with toll and custom thereunto belonging; another at Waterford, on the festival of St. Peter, *ad vincula*, for eight days, and another at Limerick, on the festival of St. Martin, for eight days. And we command you, that you give public notice hereof, by proclamation, that merchants may resort to them. Witness, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, at Geddington, August 31 1205."

In the reign of King John it was considered a place of strength, moated and flanked with towers, but the ditch has been long filled up, and the old buildings taken down, except the Wardrobe tower. Birmingham tower, at the Western extremity of the Castle, was left standing until the year 1775, when it was taken down, and rebuilt in 1777, and has lately undergone a complete repair.

It appears to have derived its name from Sir Walter Birmingham, and Walter his son, who suffered a long imprisonment in it, about the year 1331. It was for some time a place of confinement for state prisoners, but was afterwards converted into a repository for preserving the ancient records of the kingdom, with an establishment for the keeper of ten pounds, afterwards encreased to five hundred pounds a year. A part of the wall of this building is 14 feet thick.

It was not until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the Castle was established as the royal seat of government, for before that time the Chief Governors held their courts in Kilmainham, and divers places. In the year 1559, the several habitations usually occupied by the Lord Lieutenant being out of repair, Queen Elizabeth, in the third of her reign, 1560, sent a mandate to the Lord Lieutenant and council, "to repair and enlarge the Castle of Dublin, for the Chief Governors."

From an entry in the rolls of Chancery it appears, that "when Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, landed in 1565, he slept at Monkstown, and from thence removed to the house of Thomas Fitzwilliams, at Merrion, from whence as he approached the city, the Sheriffs of Dublin met him, with sixty horse and a trumpeter, and at Hoggin-green (now College-Green) the Mayor and Alder-



men received him in their formalities. He marched not through the city, but rode through the ford of St Mary's abbey, and passed along Oxmantown-green to Kilmainham, to view the house, which was then in decay, and there the Sheriffs at the outer gate took their leave of him, and went home at two o'clock, and his Lordship went to St. Sepulchre's and there lodged, and on the 20th Jan. he was sworn in Christ church." Hooker adds, that "after he was sworn, the new appointed privy council conducted him to the Castle of Dublin, where he swore them, according to the Queen's instructions." From that time the Castle became the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and has continued so to this day.

Though the Castle of Dublin may appear at first view to possess but little claim to grandeur, yet upon the whole it is far superior in beauty, extent and elegant apartments, to the royal Palace of St. James's. It is divided into two large courts or squares, called the Upper and Lower Castle Yards, both of which claim attention.

UPPER CASTLE YARD ---The grand entrance into the upper or principal square, is from the lower end of Castle-street, near the Royal Exchange. Over the gate are two handsome statues, of Justice and Fortitude. In this square are apartments for the Master of the Ceremonies, and in the open space between the Ionic columns, in the front, the

State musicians appear on their Majesties' Birth days, and other particular occasions, when the cavalry from the garrison are drawn up in the square, and the whole make a splendid appearance.

Connected with this view, at each end, is a regular range of buildings, which complete the North side of the square, and are appropriated to the use of the Secretary, and other officers under the Lord Lieutenant. The opposite side is ornamented by an arcade, at each side of a grand entrance, in the Doric order, which leads to the apartments, belonging to the Viceroy, the Council-room, Ball-room, &c. &c. all spacious and superb apartments.

By a late act of parliament the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is entitled to 30,000*l.* a year salary. The present Viceroy is his Excellency the Earl of Whitworth.

**LOWER CASTLE YARD**—In the Lower Castle Yard are the Chapel, the Treasury, Board of Ordnance, Record Tower, Quarter Master General, War Secretary, and other officers, and near them are buildings for Military stores, Royal Gun Carriage Yard, &c. There is also an Arsenal, and Armory for 80,000 men.



THE CHAPEL.—This new and beautiful Royal Chapel, is probably one of the most finished pieces of Gothic architecture, for its size, in the United Kingdoms. The first stone was laid in the year 1807, by his grace the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant, and on Christmas Day, 1814, it was opened for public worship. His Excellency Earl Whitworth, Viceroy.

It is built of stone, and the exterior is richly ornamented with a considerable number of well executed busts, among whom are the several sovereigns of England. At the East entrance are St. Patrick's and Brien Boro, the famous king of Ireland, who, in the year 1014, defeated the Danes in the memorable battle at Clontarf. Above, in the center, is that of the Virgin Mary. Over the North door is St. Peter with a key, which gives it the name of St. Peter's gate. This entrance is the principal one into the Chapel.

The interior is extremely beautiful. The Pulpit, Desk, Throne, Gallery, Organ loft, Pews, &c. are all of Irish oak, richly ornamented with crimson. Round the front of the Gallery is neatly cut the arms and names of the several Lord Deputies, and Lord Lieutenants of Ireland ; from the first, in the reign of Henry the II. to the present Earl of Whitworth, whose name and arms is carved on the Vicegerant's Throne.—Opposite this Royal seat is

that of the Archbishop of Dublin, on which is the arms of the Episcopal See, and the name of Saint Patrick. On the front of the Organ loft is the head and name of Carolan, the famous Irish musician, with a note book. This, however, could only have been done to shew his knowledge of that science, as he was born blind. The Organ is at the West end of the Chapel, and is of a fine tone.

On the East window, over the Communion table, is painted the four Evangelists, and some Scriptural representation; Judas betraying his Master; Christ before the High Priest, and bound before Herod; Peter smiting the servant of the High Priest, &c.

On the Pulpit and Desk is carved the arms of the several Bishopricks of Ireland, and the Cushion of the Pulpit is raised or lowered, by a screw inside, to suit the height of the preacher. In the passage are the heads of several Irish nuns and friars. The architect was Francis Johnston, Esq.

It is opened for public worship, every Sunday at 12 o'clock.

The Castle is entirely surrounded with a wall and houses, and is bounded by Dame-lane, the rere of George's-street, Ship-street, Castle-street, and a new passage lately made from Ship-street to



Castle-street. There are three entrances into the Castle, one in Castle-street, one in Ship-street, and one in Palace-street, off Dame-street. These gates are open for the Public every day, and the passage through the Yard is considered as a public road during the day light, but in the evening the gates are closed. Centinels are posted at each of these gates night and day, and a number of soldiers, both horse and foot, are quartered in the Castle.

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

WE are informed by several Irish historians, that in the times of paganism, there were schools in Ireland for the instruction of youth. They also universally agree, that Ollamb Fodlah, who was king of Ireland in the year 3236, was so great a favourer of learning, that he erected a fair palace at Tarah, called Mur Ollomham, *i. e.* “the walls of the bards, as a College for the learned men of his kingdom to reside in, at his own charge.”

We shall not presume to determine what credit may be given to these writers. But whatever was the state of Irish seminaries before the introduction of Christianity, it is evident, that they shone with considerable lustre after; particularly in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. Armagh, Clonard, Ross, or Ross Carbery, anciently called Ross Ailithri, Beg-Eri, Clonfert and Bangor, are noticed among others as ancient seats of learning.

In 1311, John Lech, Archbishop of Dublin, formed the design of erecting an University in Dublin. He procured a bull from Pope Clement V. to carry his plan into execution, but the Archbishop dying about two years after, the project failed.

In 1320, Alexander de Bicknor, his successor, revived the design, and obtained from Pope John XXII. a confirmation of the bull, and appointed statutes to be observed by the University which was erected in St. Patrick's Church, Wm. de Hardite, a Dominican friar, with Henry Cogry and Edmond of Karmardin, two other friars, were created Doctors of Divinity. William Rodiart, Dean of St. Patrick's, was promoted to Doctor of the Canon Law, and first Chancellor of that University. Several years after it appears, that Divinity, and other lectures, were maintained there, but for want of a sufficient fund to support the students, the University by degrees dwindled away.

The next attempt was in a parliament assembled at Dublin, in 1568, but without effect.

In 1585, Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, endeavoured to establish two Universities in Dublin, and to lay their foundation in the desolation of the Cathedral of St. Patrick. This design was zealously opposed by Loftus, Archbishop of



Dublin, who considering the alienation a kind of sacrilege, gave such opposition to the scheme that it was defeated:

The Archbishop, however, anxious to see such a foundation established, applied to the Mayor and Citizens, in Common Council, and in two animated speeches persuaded them to grant the Augustine Monastery of All Saints, then within the suburbs, for erecting a College.

Having obtained this grant, he sent Henry Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, to petition the Queen for her royal charter. The Queen immediately granted the petition, and on the 3d of March, 1519, a patent passed the great seal for founding the College; to be called, *Collegium Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a Serenissima Regina Elizabetha fundatum*. “The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by the most Serene Queen Elizabeth.”

As soon as her Majesty's patent was obtained, the work was begun, and proceeded on with vigour. On the 13th March, 1591, Thomas Smith, Mayor of Dublin, laid the first stone, and on the 1st Jan. 1593, the first students were admitted. The Queen appointed Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the first Provost; Henry Usher, Luke Chaloner and Lancelot Moyne,

the three first fellows, and Henry Lee, William Daniel and Stephen White, the three first scholars, in the name of more.

It was not, however, without considerable difficulties, that this seminary was established. To provide a fund for its erection, the Lord Deputy, Fitz-Williams, issued circular letters to the principal gentlemen in each barony, to raise subscriptions, but the sums collected were very inconsiderable, and the rebellion in Tyrone had nearly put a final stop to it, as the Queen's endowment lay in Ulster, and all supplies were intercepted from that quarter.

In 1601, the Queen took it under her more immediate care, and granted a further sum of £200, per annum. But the succours it received from the bounty of James I. and Charles, his successor, and others, have contributed to make it the Athens of the kingdom of Ireland.

Its original constitution being found very imperfect, in the year 1637, a new charter and another set of statutes were obtained, which made material alterations in its government.

Soon after the arrival of James II. in Ireland the fellows and scholars were forcibly ejected, by the soldiers of a King who has promised to defend their privileges. The communion plate, library



and furniture were seized, the College converted into a barrack, and the chapel into a magazine.

The structure of this University, is certainly one of the noblest of the kind in Europe. Its form is that of a parallelogram, extending in front 300 feet, and in depth about 600 feet, divided into two nearly equal squares.

The grand front, which is opposite to College-green, is built of Portland stone, and ornamented with Corinthian pillars, and other decorations, in excellent taste. It was erected in the year 1759, and is enclosed with iron palisades.

In the centre of this front is the vestibule, which is an octagon, terminated with groined arches, over which is the Museum. Passing through the vestibule is the first or principal square, built chiefly by the munificence of parliament, who gave £42,000. for that purpose. The Theatre, the Chapel, and the Refectory-hall, are in this square and claim particular attention. A stranger may see them, on application to one of the porters.

The inner square is chiefly composed of brick buildings, containing apartments for the students. The South side is entirely taken up by the Library. The Anatomy-house and printing office are in the Park, and the Provost's house is on the East side of Grafton-street, adjoining the College. The Park, the Bowling Green, Fellows' Garden, &c. &c. contain 25 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches, English.

MUSEUM—The entrance into the Museum is by the door to the right, in the centre of the vestibule, and is open to the public every day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from one to two o'clock. On entering the door, previous to ascending the stairs to the Museum, there are a few things that claim attention, the principal of which are a large model of a Roman Gallery, made of plaster-of-paris, an alligator, an ancient Irish sword, arrows and other weapons of war, and an old painting of the Spanish and Rebel army besieged in Kinsale, in October, 1601, by Lord Mountjoy and Lord Clanrickard. The attempts of Don Alonzo del Campo, assisted by Tyrone and O'Donnell, to raise the siege, claim some attention.

The Museum is a beautiful room, 60 feet by 40, furnished with a collection of Irish fossils, and a variety of curious and exotic natural and artificial productions, among which is a very good collection of curiosities from the South Pacific ocean, and the North West coast of North America, presented by Dr. Patten and Captain King, which make a very conspicuous figure. A chief mourner's dress of Otaheite displays much taste mingled with barbarity, and one of a naval warrior merits attention. There is also a quantity of the various clothes made from the bark of trees, in the different islands in the great South seas, and fishing nets well executed. The rich cloaks and feathers, with the warlike weapons and drums, and other instruments of music, will not be passed by unnoticed.



A Mohawk warrior in arms, two Egyptian mummies, a model of a Chinese junk, several Chinese articles of apparel, curious birds' nests, birds, a large shark, a petrified mouse's nest and toads, a large model of the giant's causeway, &c. are among the various articles that attract notice.

There is no charge made for seeing this Museum, though some acknowledgment is usually expected, which frequently makes it unpleasant to the feelings of visitors, as they are at a loss to know what compensation to make to the person who shows them. We believe, that a tenpenny piece will be considered, by the person who has the charge, perfectly sufficient to satisfy him for his trouble. The present person appears to be very civil and obliging.

THEATRE.—The Theatre is on the South side of the principal or parliament square, and is a very beautiful building. The front is decorated with four Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, and the interior, exclusive of a recess 36 feet in diameter, is 80 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 44 ft. high. It is elegantly ornamented with stucco work, and contains whole-length portraits of the foundress, Queen Elizabeth, Archbishop Usher, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkely, William Molyneaux, Esq. Dean Swift, Dr Baldwin, Lord Clare, and the Right Hon. John Foster.

In the centre of this Theatre, to the right, is a very beautiful marble monument of Dr. Baldwin,

late Provost. It was executed at Rome, by a Mr. Hewitson, a native of Ireland, and cost £10,000. The Provost is represented in a recumbent posture, expiring, with a scroll, refering to his will, by which he left his fortune, amounting to £80,000. to the College.

CHAPEL.—The Chapel is on the North side of the square, the front of which is opposite to, and corresponds with the Theatre. It is an elegant building. In the year 1787, the Irish parliament granted £12,000. for building this Chapel, but it cost considerably more. It is finished in a very neat style. Both the Theatre and Chapel were built from designs by Sir William Chambers, Architect to his Majesty, by Mr. Graham Myers.

REFECTORY—The Refectory, or Dining-hall, is on the same side of the square as the Chapel, and contains a spacious room, capable of containing 300 persons, over which is the Historical Society room, &c.

LIBRARY—The Library is on the South side of the inner square, the whole of which it occupies. It is supported by a piazza, was built in the year 1732, of brick and stone, and though the outside appears mouldering fast, the inside is beautiful, commodious and magnificent.

The great repository room is 210 feet long, 40 wide and 40 high. It is very conveniently fitted



up, and contains many thousand books, and several hundred manuscripts.

The galleries are adorned with busts of the following illustrious personages, sculptured in white marble, by eminent artists' viz, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, Shakspear, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Lock, Boyle, Swift, Parnel, Archbishop Usher, Earl of Pembroke, Dr. Delany, Dr. Lawson, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Baldwin, and Dr. Clements.

Among the manuscripts are many that relate to Irish history and antiquities, particularly to the troubles of 1641, the depositions relative to which are to be found here, with the settlement of Ireland, and plantation of it by James I. They are, however not confined to Irish affairs, as many of them are scarce and valuable copies of the sacred scriptures, particularly the New Testament. Here is also the Greek manuscript of the New Testament which belonged to Montfortins, said to be the only genuine book extant, which read the contested passage in 1 John, v. 7.

Among a variety of other articles are some old translations of the Bible, by Wickliffe, Pervie, Ambrose, Usher, &c. &c. several on the arts and sciences, and some old English and Irish poems with five tracts of Wickliffe, the old reformer. A great part of the books on one side, were collected by Archbishop Usher, the remainder on

the same side, were the bequest of Dr. Gilbert, who collected them for the purpose to which they are now applied. Dr. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, bequeathed above 4000 volumes, to be called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and placed next to the *Bibliotheca Usseriana*.

The Library is open from eight o'clock to ten, and from eleven o'clock to one, every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted. Graduates and sworn members only can have the use of this Library, nor can any one on any pretence whatever be allowed to take any book out. Strangers may see it, if attended by a member.

ANATOMY HOUSE.—The Anatomy house is on the South side of the Park, and is worthy of inspection, for although the curiosities it contains are not numerous, and they are not kept in the state they merit, yet there are some that cannot be found in any other Museum, in any country.

The first that claims particular attention, is a number of human figures in wax, as large as life, representing females in almost every state of pregnancy. They are done on real skeletons, and were executed by Monsieur de None, at Paris who was forty years completing them. This valuable collection was purchased by the late Earl of Shelburne, who presented them to the College, about the year 1752. They are in large glass cases, preserved in a separate room, appropriated for the purpose.



In one of the corners of the Lecture-room, is one of the greatest curiosities that Nature ever produced, called the ossified man. It is the skeleton of one Clark, a native of Cork, who was entirely ossified in his life time, and lived in that miserable condition several years. Those that knew him before this surprising alteration, affirm that he had been a young man of great strength and agility. He felt the first symptoms of this wonderful change a short time after he had lain all night in a field, after great dissipation, till by slow degrees every part grew into a bony substance, excepting his skin, eyes and entrails. His joints settled in such a manner, that no ligament had its proper operation. He could not lie down nor rise, without assistance. He had no bend in his body, yet, when he was placed upright, like a statue, he could stand, but could not move, no more than the dead. His teeth were joined, and formed into one entire bone, therefore, a hole was broken through them to convey liquid substance for his nourishment, to preserve a miserable life. His tongue lost its use, and his sight, which he possessed for a considerable time, at last left him some time before he expired. It is astonishing, that there is not more care taken to preserve this truly curious skeleton.

In the opposite corner to the ossified man, is the skeleton of one Magrath, of an extraordinary stature. He is said to have been an orphan, who, when a child, fell into the hands of the famous Bishop Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne, who appears

to have been as inquisitive in his physical researches, as he was whimsical in his metaphysical speculations.

It is said, that the Bishop had a strange fancy to know, whether it was not in the power of art to encrease the human stature ; and this unfortunate orphan appeared to him a fit subject for trial. He made the experiment according to his preconceived theory, and the consequence was, the boy became seven feet high in his sixteenth year. He was carried through several parts of Europe for the last few years of his life, and exhibited as the Irish giant. He was, however, so disorganised, that he contracted an universal imbecility both of body and mind, and died of old age at twenty. His under jaw was monstrous, yet his scull did not exceed the common size. When we understand, that the Bishop had nearly put an end to his own existence in this world, in order to experience what are the sensations of a person dying on the gallows, we are more disposed to forgive him for his treatment to this poor foundling.

PARK.—To the East is the Park, for the relaxation of the students, which exceeds in extent, and rural beauty, many public places of amusement. It contains near eight acres. On the North side, opposite the Anatomy-house, is the Printing-office, a neat structure, built in the Modern taste.



On the same side, has lately been erected a new range of uniform buildings, that make a handsome appearance from Carlile-bridge and D'Olier-street.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.—The Provost's house is erected on the East side of Grafton-street, near the College. The plan is chiefly taken from a house in Great Burlington-street, London, designed by the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, and to be seen in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*. The front is built of freestone, and is richly embellished, in the first story, by ionic and rusticated work, and in the second, by a range of pilasters, in the Doric order, with their entablature and pedestals, between each of them. Under the windows, are balustrades, and in the centre, a Venetian window of the Tuscan order. The apartments are judiciously disposed, and elegantly decorated. The offices, which are detached from the house, and appear as wings, are neat and commodious. Before the house is a spacious court, enclosed by a high wall, with a handsome gateway, but which almost compleatly hides the building from public view, and is no embellishment to the street. Its removal, therefore, appears highly desirable, as it would be an additional improvement to that part of the city. There are some paintings of considerable merit in this mansion.

NUMBER OF FELLOWS, &c.—The number of fellowships fixed at present, is twenty-two, seven

Senior and fifteen Junior. There are besides, five royal professorships, viz. Divinity, Common Law, Civil Law, Physic and Greek, and three in Medicine, according to the will of Sir Patrick Dun, Knt. M. D. viz. Theory and Practise of Physic, Surgery, Midwifery, Pharmacy and the Materia Medica. There are also professors in the Mathematicks, Oriental Tongues, Oratory, History and Natural Philosophy.

Many are the small exhibitions, &c. in this University, for the encouragement of youth in the course of their studies; for a great proportion of which, as well as for the five last noticed professorships, this royal seminary is indebted to the bounty of Erasmus Smith, Esq. of whose public spirited and humane disposition, many other monuments are to be found.

The number of students is generally from about 600 to 700.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Royal Exchange is situated in the centre of the city, near the Castle, and opposite Parliament-street and Essex-bridge, of which it commands a pleasing prospective view. It is certainly a very magnificent edifice.

It was began in the year 1769. The first stone was laid by his Excellency, George, Lord Viscount



Townsend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A parliamentary grant of £13,500. was obtained, five years before, through the zeal and activity of Dr. Lucas, which purchased the site, and the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant, furthered the grant, and procured the royal charter for incorporating the trustees. He also presented the statue of his present Majesty. The building was designed by Mr. Cooley, was ten years erecting, and was opened for transacting business in the beginning of the year 1779. The expenses, amounting to about £40,000. were defrayed by lottery schemes, conducted by the merchants of Dublin, with integrity and honour.

The form of this edifice is nearly a square, having three fronts of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building.

NORTH FRONT.—The North front is the most perfect. A range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablatures, sustain a noble pediment, highly decorated. At each side on the same range are two pilasters. On account of the acclivity of the ground on which the Exchange is built, the entrance is by a large flight of steps, and before it is a handsome balustrade, supported by stone work. Previous to the year 1815, the balustrades were of massy cast iron, but being only supported by an outside wall, of four inches thickness, a great crowd of people having

assembled to see a chimney-sweeper whipt for cruelty to his apprentice, the whole fell, when several lives were lost and limbs broken. In this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates, hung to Ionic pilasters. Immediately over the gates are three windows, between the columns, that assist in lighting the Coffee-room. On each side of those windows are two others, all richly ornamented by architraves, &c. The lower part, between the pilasters, is embellished with rustic work.

WEST FRONT.—The West front varies but little from the North, except the want of a pediment. A regular range of Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature, are continued throughout the three fronts, and support a handsome balustrade, which is only interrupted by the pediment in the North front. In the centre of the West side is a projection of the entablature, supported by four columns, between which are three glass doors, with Ionic pilasters, like those already described. In the upper floor is a range of windows, like those in the North front.

INTERIOR.—The interior of this edifice possesses several architectural beauties. The dome is spacious, lofty and noble, and is supported by twelve composite fluted columns, which form a circular walk, in the centre of the ambulatory, for the merchants. The entablature over the columns is enriched in a splendid manner, and above that



are twelve elegant circular windows. The cieling, of the dome is decorated with stucco ornaments, in the Mosaic taste, divided into small hexagonal compartments, and in the centre is a large window, that illuminates most of the building.

Directly opposite the North front entrance, between two columns, is a statute in brass of his present Majesty, George III. on a white marble pedestal. His Majesty is in a Roman military habit, crowned with laurel, and holding a truncheon in his hand. It was executed by Van Nost, and cost 700 guineas. On each side of the fluted columns that support the dome, are semi-pilasters of the Ionic order, that extend to upwards of half the height of the columns. Over the pilasters is an entablature, and above that, in the space between the columns, are elegant festoons of drapery, and other ornamental decorations, with a clock over the statue of his Majesty. The floor through the whole ambulatory is handsomely inlaid, particularly in the central part. The columns, pilasters, arcade, floors, stair-cases, &c. are all of Portland stone, which creates a good effect.

At each extremity of the North side of the Exchange, are oval geometrical stair-case, which lead to the Coffee-room, and other apartments on the same floor. The stair-cases are enlightened by flat oval lanterns in the ceiling, which is embellished by handsome stucco ornaments. In some of the compartments, are represented figures found

in the ruins of Herculaneum, with the grounds coloured. In a nich, on the West stair-case, is a beautiful pedestrian statue of the late Dr. Charles Lucas, sculptured in white marble, by Mr. Edw. Smyth, the expense of which was defrayed by a number of gentlemen, in remembrance of the deceased patriot. On the body of the pedestal, in bas-relief, is a representation of Liberty, seated with rod and cap.

**COFFEE ROOM.**—The Coffee-room extends from one stair-case to the other, almost the whole length of the North front, and its breadth is from the front to the dome, and is a very magnificent room. It is lighted by windows in the front, and by oval lanterns in the flat of the ceiling, which is highly ornamented, and from which is suspended a large lustre. The other embellishments of this room are in good taste, and convenient. On one side is a clock, surrounded with stucco ornaments.

There are several other elegant rooms in this building, that claim equal attention, where the committee of merchants, and commissioners of bankruptcies, meet from time to time, and some public bodies, on particular occasions. It has, however, not been found adapted to every branch of commercial transactions, some part of which is therefore conducted at the Commercial Buildings, in Dame-street. Many and various are the opinions relative to the beauties and defects of this edifice. It must be admitted, that it has its defects,



and that it may not be calculated for all the purposes intended, but for its architectural beauties, and accommodations for the principal objects then in view, it is deserving of admiration. As a public building it claims particular attention.

The Trustees of the Royal Exchange, are, the Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs, City Representatives, City Treasurer, and Senior Master of the Guild of Merchants, all for the time being, and twelve merchants of respectability.

### COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

THIS edifice is on the North side of Dame-street, near College-green. It was erected by a Company of merchants, for transacting several branches of business, for which the Royal Exchange was judged inconvenient. On the 29th July, 1796, the first stone was laid, and on the 1st Jan. 1798, the Company was incorporated by royal charter. This Company elect annually, in March, fifteen members, as a Committee of Directors, who conduct the business for the ensuing year.

It is a spacious and neat building, and well calculated for the purposes intended. The Coffee-room is extensive, and the several. Brokers' offices, &c. are fitted up in the best manner. Brokers' Sales, Ship Insurances, Stock Exchange, &c. &c. are chiefly conducted in the Commercial Buildings. The Stock Exchange is held in the great ere

room over the Coffee-room ; is open a quarter before 3, and closes a quarter after 3 o'clock.

### CUSTOM HOUSE.

THIS building, appropriated to the receiving the King's duties, called the Customs on Exports and Imports, cannot, not only for the magnitude of its business, but for the beauty of its architecture, be overlooked. As long as it remains, it will exhibit a beautiful monument of national taste and ingenuity.

The Custom House stands on the North side of the river, below Carlisle-bridge. It was begun in the year 1781, and was opened for public business on the 7th Nov. 1791, being ten years building. It is 375 feet in extent, and 209 feet in depth, having the singular advantage of four fronts, variously designed.

**SOUTH FRONT.**—The South, or the front opposite the river, is composed of pavillions at each end, joined to arcades, and united to the centre. The order is Doric, and is finished with an entablature, and a bold projecting cornice. The centre is enriched with a group of figures, representing Ireland and England embracing each other, and holding in their hands the emblems of peace and liberty. They are seated on a naval car, drawn by sea-horses, followed by a fleet of merchant ships from different nations. On the right of Britannia is Neptune driving away envy and









discord. On the attic story are placed four allegorical statues' alluding to industry, commerce, navigation and riches. The pavillions are terminated with the arms of Ireland, in a shield decorated with fruit and flowers, supported by the lion and unicorn, forming a group of massive ornament. A magnificent dome, 125 feet high, rises in the centre, holding a female statue of commerce. The statue is 16 feet high. This dome is a considerable ornament to the Eastern part of the city. The key-stones of the arches are decorated with Colossal heads, emblematic of the principal rivers in Ireland, and the countries through which they flow, well executed.

**NORTH FRONT.**—Over the central columns of the North front are four statues, representing Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Opposite to this front is a handsome crescent, called Beresford-place. The South front is entirely of Portland stone, the other three, of white mountain granite. The mansions of the two Chief Commissioners of the Revenue, the two Secretaries, the offices stores, &c. are contained in this beautiful building.

**INTERIOR.**—The interior claims equal attention to the exterior of this edifice, and must be viewed, to form any suitable idea of the various apartments, &c. The great stair-case, with its Ionic colonnade, is greatly and deservedly admired, uniting taste with grandeur, and possessing novelty of design. The simple arrangement of all its interior

parts, with the numerous offices, is judiciously made, and well adapted to their various purposes, but are too numerous to be particularly noticed in this work. The Long-room is 70 feet by 65, and is 30 feet high. This room alone, is worthy the attention of the stranger who would form an idea of Irish commerce.

The estimate of this great public building was £163,363. to which numerous and unforeseen incidents must be added, with the expence of furnishing the offices, making the whole expense 255,000*l*. The architect was James Gandon, Esq. who planned the design, and conducted the execution.

Close to the Eastern front is a broad wharf, and a wet dock, capable of containing 40 sail of shipping. This was completed in 1796, and is an excellent accommodation for vessels loading and unloading. There are also large ranges of storehouses for merchandize, and in front, are quays, with cranes for loading and unloading. The Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue, have also commenced to make a large new dock and storehouses, Eastward of the present dock, and Eastern stores.

The business of the Customs is managed by Commissioners, whose jurisdiction extends over every port in Ireland ; besides which, there are a multitude of officers and clerks belonging to it.



In June, 1809, an act was passed in the Imperial parliament, which prohibited the officers from receiving any fees from merchants entering their goods, &c. Some new regulations were certainly necessary, as frequently, in some small articles imported, more than double the duty was required for fees. Some merchants, however, consider the alteration an impediment to business, as their time is frequently so much more taken up in passing their entries, through the delay occasioned by those concerned; an evil which (if true) requires a speedy remedy.

HOLYDAYS.—The only Holydays now kept at the Custom-house are, Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and any day appointed for a General Fast or Thanksgiving; also, the 30th May, Coronation of his Majesty, and the Birth-days of their Majesties, and of the Prince of Wales.

The principal entrance to the Custom-house is from Eden-quay, that has lately been made to correspond with this elegant building.

The Permit-office is open from sun-rise to sunset, every day throughout the year, except the days before noticed.

Many have been the objections made against the site of the Custom-house, which must be admitted is too near the river, for it certainly would have appeared to greater advantage, and would have been more convenient, if the quay had been

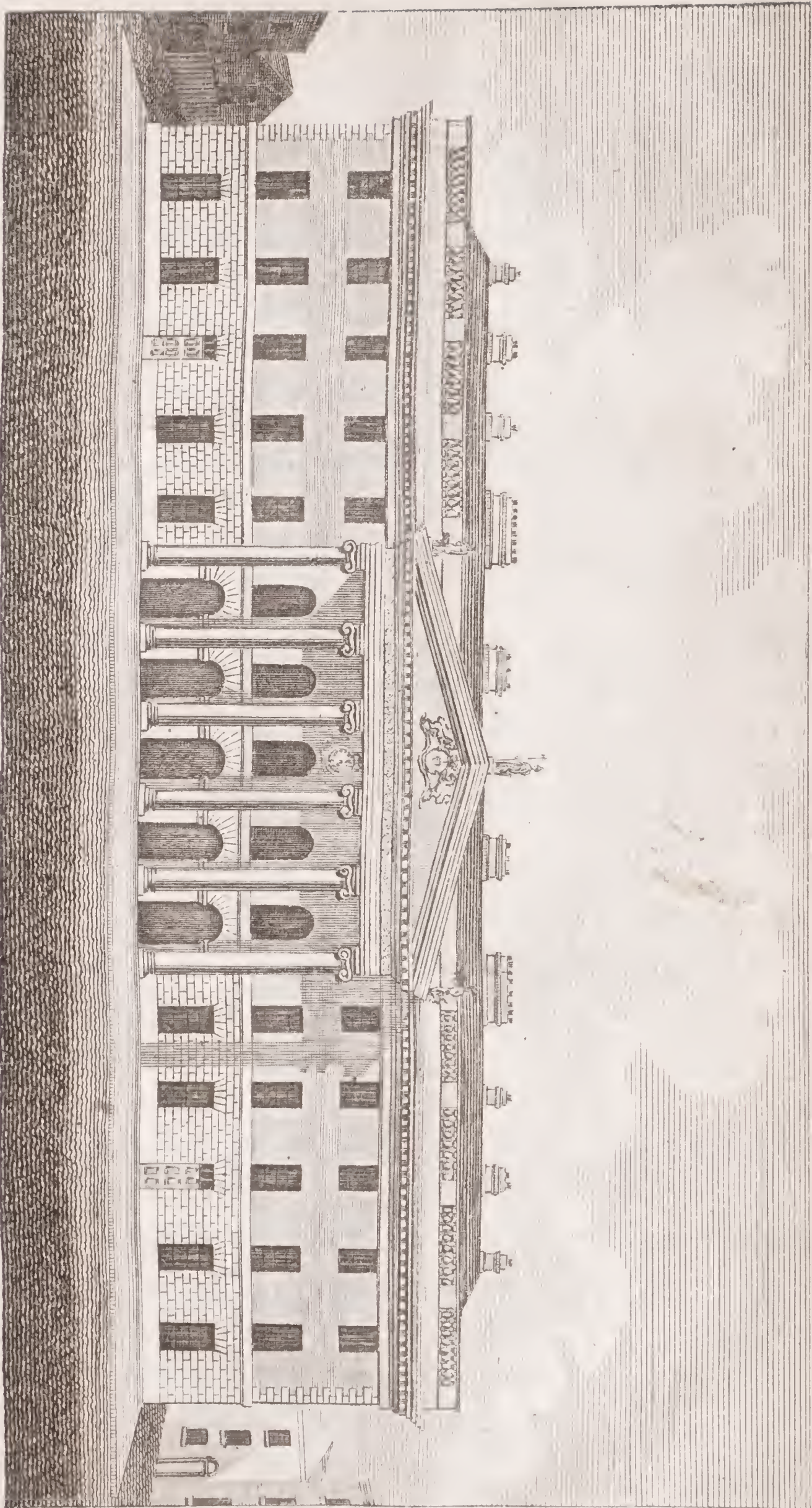
broader. Yet, with every defect, this elegant structure is, in point of beauty and convenience equal, if not superior, to any building of the kind, in Europe.

### GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THIS new, spacious, and elegant edifice, important in its establishment to the nation, is a great additional architectural embellishment to the metropolis of Ireland. It is situated on the West side of Sackville-street, near Nelson's Pillar, and is very extensive. The front is decorated with six Corinthian Pillars, supporting a grand portico, under which is the foot entrance to the different departments and spacious court yard. In Prince's-street and Henry-street are the arched passages for the Mail Coaches who receive their different bags in the court-yard previous to their departure. As a building, it has no equal on the same establishment in the world.

The Post Office system is, certainly, one of the most perfect regulations of finance existing under any government, and the most important spot on the face of the globe. It not only supplies the government with a great revenue, but it receives information from the poles, and distributes instruction to the antipodes. It connects together more numerous and distant collections of men than any other similar establishment; and in it may be said to be deposited, for circulation, almost the brains





GENERAL POST OFFICE.





of the whole earth: It has been gradually brought to its present state of perfection, and while it increases the revenue of the state, it does it by means beneficial to the persons contributing. Commerce derives from it a facility of correspondence, that it could not have from any less powerful engine.

The mode of conveying letters by the General Post, has been greatly improved in Ireland within these few years. The plan is now the same as in England, following Mr. Palmer's most admirable plan of conveying letters by coaches, called Mail coaches. These coaches are now equal to any in his Majesty's dominions, and the cattle are in the highest order. They are provided with a double guard, well armed, and forwarded at the rate of eight English miles an hour, including stoppages. Every year, the improvements in this establishment have been really astonishing. The rapidity of this mode of conveyance is not to be equalled in any country, England excepted, and is not exceeded there.

Houses having boxes for receiving letters, before 5 o'clock, are open in several parts of the city, after that hour bell-men go about to collect letters for another hour, receiving a fee of *one penny* for each letter, but at the General Post Office letters are received till seven o'clock. A fee must be paid for any letter received after that hour. Letters for England should not be put into any of the receiving offices.

The Mails for England leave Dublin every evening, except Sunday, and are due in Dublin every day, except Wednesday.

Letters for Ireland, and all parts of Scotland, are received until seven o'clock.

Letters from Dublin to any part of the East Indies, pay the postage to London.

Franks are chargeable when above one ounce weight.

Single letters to and from private soldiers, must have one penny paid at the time they are put into the Office, otherwise they are liable to the full duty.

The Postage of letters to or from any part whatsoever of his Majesty's dominions in Europe or the West-Indies, (except to Gibraltar and Malta,) may or may not be paid at the time of putting them into the Post Office, at the option of the writer.

Letters from any part of Ireland, for any of the places under the title of Foreign letters, are besides the said Foreign rates they are chargeable with, to pay at the Office where they are put in, the full postage to Dublin, without which they cannot be forwarded; therefore, all persons are to take particular notice thereof, to prevent the necessity of their letters being opened, and returned for the Postage.



All double, treble, and other letters and packets whatever, pay in proportion to the respective rates of single letters. Packets chargeable by weight, pay after the rate of four single letters for every ounce weight, and so in proportion for any greater weight, reckoning every quarter of an ounce equal to a single letter.

Letters to all parts of Europe are dispatched from London every Tuesday and Friday, except to Portugal, (by the Packet boats to Lisbon, on Tuesday only.

Letters to the Leeward Islands are dispatched from London the first and third Wednesday in every month. To Jamaica, and all parts of North America, on the first Wednesday in every month, only.

The Mails from Dublin for England are dispatched for Holyhead every day in the week, except Sunday.

PACKETS BETWEEN DUBLIN AND HOLYHEAD.

SPENCER, Captain Western.

UNION, Captain Skinner.

UXBRIDGE, Captain Stevens.

MONTROSE, Captain Goldart.

PELHAM, Captain Judd.

CHICHESTER, Captain Rogers.

LIVERPOOL, Captain Davis.

## 112    GENREAL PENNY-POST OFFICE.

PACKET WHERRIES.—The Camden and Cooke Wherries, employed by Government, in addition to the Packets under the direction of Stephen Draper, Esq.

### GENERAL PENNY-POST OFFICE.

THIS Office is situated in the Post Office yard, connected with the General Post Office. On the 11th June, 1810, this establishment very considerably enlarged their plan, which promises to be of much service to the city and suburbs.

A number of Receiving Offices are established in the city and country limits, which extend four miles from this Office.—In the city there are four collections and deliveries daily; and in the country, two, daily; Sundays excepted.

All letters, whether for town or country, may be put into the receiver, at this Office, one hour later than specified, for each dispatch.

#### TIME FOR PUTTING IN LETTERS.

		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>
For 1st delivery, over night, by		9	0
2d ditto Morning,.....		9	30
3d ditto Afternoon, .....		1	30
4th ditto Evening,.....		4	30

#### TIME OF DELIVERY IN THE CITY.

		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>
Morning, between		8	30	and	11	0
Noon, ditto		11	0	and	1	0
Evening, ditto		3	0	and	5	0
Evening, ditto		6	0	and	8	0



TIME OF DELIVERY IN THE COUNTRY.

	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>
Morning, between	9	0	and	12	0
Evening, ditto	5	0	and	6	0

The Postage on each letter to and from all parts of the city, within the General Post delivery, is one-penny : beyond that delivery, two-pence. the Postage of this Office on each letter, passing through its country receivers, for General or Foreign dispatch, is two pence. The only place where letters can be Post-paid, is at this Office. No letter exceeding four ounces in weight, will pass through this Office, except such as comes by or is intended for General or Foreign dispatch. Persons sending bank notes, or drafts payable to bearer, are requested to cut them in half, retaining one part until the other is acknowledged. Persons having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of letters, are requested to send the covers, enclosed, to the Comptroller, stating the time of receipt, as the hour and dated stamp with which each letter is impressed, will immediately discover where the neglect is, if any lies. It is also requested, that persons will not delay the carrier longer than can be avoided. The penalty for illegally conveying, or delivering, &c. &c. letters, is £5. for every offence, and £100. for every week the practise is continued.

The Post Masters General, wishing to place the business of this Office on as correct a footing as that of the General Office, so as to ensure the con-

fidence and encouragement of the public, for whose accommodation and convenience it has, at a great expense, been established, have requested, that persons observing any irregularity or neglect of duty in the carriers, may communicate the same to the Comptroller, as they are determined to punish every such neglect or irregularity in the severest manner.

### FOUR COURTS.

THE new Courts of justice, commonly called the Four Courts, are situated on the North side of the Liffey, on King's Inns-quay, near Richmond-bridge, and are buildings that claim particular attention. The first stone was laid on the 13th March, 1786, by the Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant, attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Judges and King's Counsel, and on the 3d Nov. 1786, it was opened for the administration of justice.

The Courts and suit of Public offices, form one grand pile of excellent architecture, which, when viewed from the opposite side of the river, produces a fine effect. The extent of the building is 433 feet long, the wings are 99 feet by 50.

The principal front is opposite the river. It is composed of six columns of the Corinthian order, in the centre of which is the principal entrance into the courts. In the middle of this building is a large circular hall, 64 feet in diameter, which









in Term time is crowded with lawyers and loungers. In this hall, during the general bustle, persons have been sometimes deprived of their pocket books, which should teach strangers to be cautious in this place, as it is natural to suppose, that pick-pockets will avail themselves of such crowded and confused assemblies.

The upper part of the dome of this hall, is ornamented with the busts of the most celebrated legislators, Ancient and Modern, adorned with sculptured devices, appropriate, and executed in a masterly manner. In this hall are the several entrances into the different Courts of justice, the King's Bench, Exchequer, Chancery and Common Pleas, and several other apartments.

The Courts are fitted up in a neat and convenient form, with Jury boxes, Jury rooms, and every convenience. The Presenting Term Grand Jury room is in the Court of King's Bench. This Jury is generally composed of Alderman and Sheriffs Peers.

The Judges go in procession to open the Courts, on the first sitting day in each Term.

The wings are composed of a range of Law offices, finished in an elegant manner, and the whole structure has seldom been excelled, The site, however, is too near the river, a very visible defect, and supposed by some to be injurious to the building.

Near this building has lately been erected a new handsome bridge, called Richmond-bridge, which cost £28,700.

On the 5th June, 1795, the Royal assent was given to an act for establishing the new Courts of justice, and new Sessions-house, and constituting the same to be within the county of the city of Dublin, and county of Dublin.

It is worthy of remark, that in the reign of Edward III. the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer were held at Carlow.

Previous to the opening of the Four Courts, the old Courts of justice were in Christ Church-lane, a very inconvenient situation, but the removal of which, however, has very materially injured this part of the city. To remedy the injury, an act was passed in the session of 1807, to open wide and convenient streets, and improve this part of Dublin; to accomplish which £100,000. is allowed to be expended West of his Majesty's castle, and South of the river Anna Liffey. This act, if properly carried into effect, will greatly improve this ancient, and once respectable, and principal part of the city.



## DUBLIN SOCIETY HOUSE.

THIS spacious and elegant edifice, the repository of antiquities, minerals, and various articles connected with the Fine arts, and the improvement of husbandry, is situate in Kildare-street, and is a very commodious building.

The Dublin Society was first established in the year 1731, and was incorporated by act of parliament, in 1749. Among its chief promoters, the late Mr. Prior, and the Rev. Dr. Madan, must be first ranked.

The house itself is a stately edifice, and the spacious additions, and great improvements that are now making, will considerably encrease its dignity. As a repository for scarce and valuable productions, &c. it claims particular attention; it is the first in the kingdom, and may be called the Irish Museum.

It was originally the town residence of his Grace the late Duke of Leinster, but was sold to the Dublin Society for £20,000. The form of this building is rectangle, 140 feet long, by 70 deep; with a circular bow in the middle of the North end, rising two stories. At each end of the front are short Doric colonnades, communicating to the Chymical, Laboratory and Lecture-room, and other apartments, making, on the whole, an extent of more than 210

feet, the breadth of the court yard. The court is surrounded by a high stone wall, which, after proceeding parallel to two gate-ways, opposite each other, the court being uniform, it takes a circular sweep to the entrance gate-way, directly fronting the house. From the centre of the rear, on a level with the ground floor, a double flight of steps extend across the area, to a large and beautiful lawn and shrubbery. On a part of the gardens to the North, adjoining the house, is to be erected the Bust Gallery, Exhibition Room, Drawing School, &c. A dwarf wall, which divides the lawn from the street, extends almost the entire side of a handsome square, called Merrion-square.

The inside of this mansion, in every respect, corresponds with the grandeur of its external appearance. It is not, however, possible, within the limits of this work, to notice all that will attract the attention of a stranger in viewing this Museum.— Besides, the Society having but lately obtained possession of this building, they have not yet been able to make their final arrangement, some new apartments not being finished. We shall, however, take notice of some of the most interesting subjects, but it must be viewed by all who would form a proper idea of this Museum.

**THE HALL.**—The Hall is lofty, rising two stories, ornamented with three quarter columns of the Doric order, and a rich entablature. The ceiling is adorned with stucco decorations, on coloured grounds, the



whole richly embellished. To the left, as you enter, is a very fine statue of Belvedere on a pedestal, and, on the right, a bust of the Prince Regent. The bust by no means corresponds with the statue.

BOARD ROOM.—To the left is the entrance into the Board-room, which is truly elegant. It extends the whole depth of the house, or near 70 feet by 24, adorned with sixteen fluted Ionic columns, supporting a rich ceiling. In the centre is a superb circular bow. This was originally the Duke's grand supper room.

CONVERSATION ROOM.—This apartment is adjoining the Board-room, from which there is an entrance, as also from the Waiting-room, which is to the left of the rear. In the Conversation-room are full length portraits of General Vallancy, and the Right Honourable John Foster.

MUSEUM.—Ascending a grand double flight of stairs to the left, is the entrance to the first room of the Animal Museum, in which, among several curiosities that claim attention are, the pelican of the wilderness, a lion monkey, a great bat of Madagascar, an Indian chief, several great owls, &c. &c. In a room adjoining is a large male lion, seven feet long, and a snake 21 feet long, with a great variety of rare and curious animals. In addition to what has been noticed, the animal museum contains a rich variety of birds, among which are a male and female

golden pheasant, a church owl, birds of Paradise, and many others of beautiful plumage; curious birds nests, fish, beasts, &c.

The collections of insects, butterflies, shells, &c. are numerous, and worth inspection.

The curiosities from the South sea islands, though they are not numerous, yet are worthy of notice. Two idols, from the Sandwich islands, present a hideous rudeness. These two idols, with one from Japan, some curious weapons of war, musical instruments, shells, a shark's jaw bone, &c. &c. were the collection of Mr. Ellis, of Dublin, and purchased by the Society, to be added to the Museum. The reader is requested to observe, that, as the society have not yet made their final arrangements, and the committee often make alterations, that some articles may not be found in the apartment noticed; but, that all named, are in the Museum.

**LESKEAN MUSEUM.**—The Leskean Museum is a separate apartment, it is a large and elegant room, wholly occupied by minerals brought from Germany, and one of the first collection of minerals in the world.

The institutor, from which it derives its name, was Mr. Leske, professor of Natural History, at Marburg, and one of the most distinguished pupils of the celebrated Mr. Werner, upon whose principles, and with whose assistance it was arranged between the years 1782 and 1787.



After the death of Mr. Leske, it was offered for sale by the family of the deceased, when, by the meritorious exertions of some distinguished members of the Dublin Society, it was purchased, and brought to this country. It cost £1250.

The collection is divided into five separate parts, in conformity with the rules laid down by Mr. Werner, and comprehends 1st, the knowledge of the External characters of minerals; 2d, the knowledge of the Classification of minerals; 3d, the knowledge of the Internal structure of the earth; 4th, Mineralogical Geography, and 5th, Economical Mineralogy.

I. The Characteristic collection, is designed to convey the knowledge of the descriptive language employed in Mineralogy, by exhibiting to the senses the characters described. This collection is placed first, because it is the first that is required in the study of Mineralogy; and the most perfect acquaintance with it, is indispensably necessary to those who communicate descriptions of minerals to the public. It consists of 580 specimens, and is marked K.

II. The Systematic collection is that in which the more simple minerals are arranged. It occupies the second place amongst the several collections, and serves for the study of the distinctive characters of each species of minerals. It exhibits 3268 specimens, and being also termed the Oryctognostic collection, is marked O.

III. The third collection is the Geological, in which the minerals are arranged according to their position and relative situation in the Internal structure of the earth. This collection, therefore, exhibits the different species of rocks belonging to the Primeval, Marigenous, Alluvial and Volcanic countries. The whole consists of 1100 specimens, and is marked G.

IV. In the fourth collection the minerals are placed in a Geographical order, beginning with the most distant parts of the world, and proceeding in an orderly series to the country in which the collection was made. This is remarkably rich in Saxon minerals. It consists of 1909 specimens, and is marked S.

V. The fifth is the Economical collection, in which the minerals are arranged according to the different uses to which they are applied. This collection exhibits 474 specimens, and is marked  $\mathcal{E}$ .

The whole collection contains 7331 specimens, and is said to be one of the most perfect monuments of Mineralogical ability extant.

GREENLAND COLLECTION, of *Sir Charles Gieseckè's* Museum.—This rare and valuable collection has lately been presented to the society by Sir Charles Giesecke, who, during a residence of near seven years in Greenland, for the purpose of obtaining a



knowledge of the minerals, natural history, and curiosities of that frozen clime, collected this rich Museum.

**GREENLAND HUT.**—This is a hut, brought by Sir Charles, in which is exhibited the various household utensils, dishes, &c. also, all the articles of apparel, shoes, boots, jackets, hats, &c. with darts, a model of a sledge drawn by three dogs, and several other articles, with a full grown male and female native of Greenland, in full dress.

In a large case is a young white bear, three months old, in the act of killing a young seal.—Sir Charles having shot a bear nine feet long, took this one, who was one of her young, home to his hut, to rear as a pet. For some time he appeared inclined to be gentle, -but after having killed the seal, before noticed, having tasted blood, he proceeded to attack a young boy when Sir Charles killed him, and preserved both the bear and the seal. In the same case is a blue fox, very rare, the only in the united kingdoms, and a white one—all in good preservation.

**BIRDS.**—In two cases are several large and scarce birds, among whom are, a large eagle, 2 owls, 2 divers, a harlequin duck, and a long tail-duck, that is very scarce, with several others equally curious.

**SIR CHARLES'S BED.**—This bed in which Sir Charles slept, for several years, is made of the skin of the white bear, turned inside out. Its shape,

when open, is not unlike a bathing tub, but is made so as compleatly to cover the person in it.

The scull and horn of a sea unicorn, two sea cows, the scull and foot of the bear, before noticed, nine feet long, with several others, are all in good preservation. The horn of the unicorn is seven feet long. This animal was shot by Sir Charles, as was also, the sea cows, one of whom is very large, and had nearly upset the boat before killed.

The model of Sir Charles's hut or house, models of several canoes with a variety of curious articles that are among this collection, are well worth inspection.

**MINERALS.**—This collection of minerals, though not extensive, is very rare and valuable, as it contains some that are not to be found in any other Museum; among them are the finest piece of the Tourmaline ever seen. A considerable addition will be made to this collection when the remainder, that belongs to Sir Charles, arrives from the continent: Sir Charles is now professor of Mineralogy to the Dublin society, and his late lectures on the Mineralogy and History of Greenland, claimed peculiar attention.

**MUSEUM HIBERNICUM REGNUM MINERLE.**—Two large and elegant rooms, are wholly devoted to *Irish Minerals*. They are in glass cases, and each county classed by themselves. Here is a large piece of Wicklow gold, dug from the mines in that



county. These stately rooms front the court-yard, and were originally the Dutchess bed-chamber.

**LIBRARY.**—The Library is a very spacious and elegant room, over the board room, and is exactly of the same demensions. It contains a valuable collection of books, connected with the arts and sciences, and interesting subjects. Members have the use of this Library. This room was the picture gallery of the late Duke of Leinster, and contained some very scarce and valuable paintings of the first masters.

**LECTURE ROOM.**—This is a neat, new and spacious room, built on the right end of the house. Here lectures are delivered on Mineralogy, Chymistry, Botany, &c. that are mostly open to the public with tickets. This room; with the gallery, will accommodate 300 persons.

**EXHIBITION ROOM.**—This Room, when completed, is designed to exhibit, annually, the various production of Irish artists, that, in general, claim attention.

**BUST GALLERY.**—The Bust-gallery is not yet completed, but when finished, will be a very superb room. The busts and statues, of which there are a considerable number elegantly executed, are preserved, until the gallery is completed.

There are several other apartments that claim the attention of a stranger, among which may be

ranked the Model-room, where the models of various curious and useful machines, and productions of the Arts are deposited. They are extremely interesting.

The Museum is open for the public every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 3 o'clock and to a member on any day and hour. A member can also introduce a stranger.

There are about 480 members belonging to the Dublin Society.

The Society give premiums for improvement in Agriculture, Manufactures, Chymistry, Mechanics and the Fine Arts.

There is no charge made for seeing the Museum on the days appointed.

### LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital was founded by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, Surgeon and Licentiate in Midwifery, and is the first of that description in his Majesty's dominions. In the year 1745, Dr. Mosse, out of compassion for poor women at the time of their lying-in, took a house in George's-street, which he opened for their reception, and supported it at his own expence. This, at first, excited much popular clamour, until the apparent usefulness of it induced several other well-disposed persons to encourage the undertaking, by benefactions and yearly subscriptions.



The house in Georges-street was soon found too small, for the reception of the great number of poor women who applied for admittance ; the Doctor, therefore, in the year 1750, took a lease of a large piece of ground, in Great Britain-street, in order to build a large Hospital for their reception. To secure a probability of maintaining it, he first, at the expense of his whole fortune, laid out and finished the present garden, for a polite place of amusement, which is justly admired for its many beauties.

On the 24th May, 1751, the foundation stone was laid by the Right Hon. Thomas Taylor, then Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. Dr. Mosse continued with zeal to carry on the building, and raised money for that purpose, on his own credit and lottery schemes, until he had expended thereon about £8000. But, in the year 1754, having failed in a scheme which he expected would have enabled him to complete the building, he petitioned the Irish house of Commons, in 1755, who granted him £6000. He was now enabled to proceed in his laudable undertaking, and the following sessions, a further sum of £6000. was granted for finishing the Hospital, and £2000. for his own use, as a reward for his service.

In the year 1756, he obtained a charter from his late Majesty, George II. incorporating a number of noblemen and gentlemen as Guardians, and appointing himself Master of the Hospital during life.

On the 8th Dec. 1757, it was opened by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and fifty-two poor women, who were near the time of their delivery, and who then attended for admittance, were received.

From the day it was first opened to the 31st Oct. 1815, there have been delivered 79642 women of 43535 boys, and of 38529 girls; of whom 1267 had twins; 19 three, and 1 had four. Above 2600 women are now annually delivered.

The expenses of the Hospital are defrayed principally by the receipts of the Rotunda, and the collections of the Chapel.

The Lying-in Hospital is esteemed, by the best judges, to be an excellent piece of architecture, and is admired for the beauties of its proportions. The colonnade at each side, and the steeple, are in a good style.

INTERIOR.—The interior parts are extremely well disposed, having every convenience, and ornamented with paintings, transparencies and chandeliers. The chapel is much admired, for the elegance of the stucco work with which it is enriched. The wards for the women are very convenient.

Adjoining to the East colonade is the Rotunda one of the noblest and most magnificent circular rooms in the united kingdom. The whole suit of



apartments are spacious and grand. The Ball-room is 86 feet in length ; the Card-room, 66 feet ; a Tea-room, 54 feet ; a great Supper-room, 86 feet, and a lesser one, 54 feet. There is also a hall, 40 feet ; a Waiting-room, 36 feet ; four Dressing rooms, 20 feet each ; a Chirman's hall, 40 feet and a vestibule, 20 feet, besides an extensive range of Kitchen apartments and offices.

GARDEN.—Through the Rotunda is a passage to the Garden, at the rere of the Hospital, wherein is a fine broad gravel walk and shrubberies. It is kept in good order. The whole is lighted with lamps. The Garden is frequently open of an evening, during summer, in fine weather, when there is a concert of music, and a brilliant assembly of the first people in the city.

Granby-row, Palace-row, and Cavendish-row, form a square round the Hospital, called Rutland-square, after the name of the Duke, who, when Lord Lieutenant, contributed munificently to the improvements.

Since the Death of Dr. Mosse, there has been an election every seven years, for a Master of the Hospital, who has two assistants, and a number of pupils.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

THIS new and stately building is situated on the West side of Stephen's green, the corner of York-street, on the site of the late Quaker's burial ground, which was purchased for the purpose. The front is opposite to the green, and will be allowed by all who see it, to be a fine piece of architecture. The whole edifice is perfectly new, being but just completed, and is an addition to the many beautiful public buildings in the city of Dublin.

INTERIOR.—The interior is laid out in the most regular manner, having spacious and elegant apartments for several purposes, and for the Secretary, who resides in the building. There is also a Library and Museum, and one spacious and superb room in the front, that extends the whole length of the building:

In the rere is a large square flagged yard, with burial ground, and a separate building, in which is the Theatre, two Dissecting-rooms, &c.

THEATRE.—The Theatre is a neat room, well fitted up for the purposes intended. It has a gallery, the ascent to which is by two light flight of stone stairs without the building. One side of the Theatre is appropriated for a Museum, where several singular anatomical curiosities are preserved. Among these are some produced by nature, truly wonderful and mysterious: two children united



together at their breasts, who have only one heart and set of blood vessels; a child with two large heads; two children, their bodies united as one, having four arms, four legs, but only one head; a child without arms, having two legs, but only one thigh; two kittens joined together as one; a puppy that has no eyes, ears or mouth; and a pig, that has the trunk of an elephant. There is also a number of models, made of plaister of paris, of singular diseases.

Anatomical and other lectures are delivered in this Theatre. The Anatomical commences on the first Monday in November, every year. The number of pupils who attend are considerable. The entrance into the Theatre is in York-street.

Dublin has to boast among its numerous advantages, that of possessing, perhaps, some of the first Medical men in the universe. We have men whose reputation has been established by long practice, extensive knowledge, and whose labours have proved highly beneficial to their fellow creatures.

## ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

THIS building is situated on the West side of Grafton-street, nearly opposite the Provost's house. It is a good edifice, with suitable apartments for the purposes intended, if the design of the institution was carried into effect.

The Royal Irish Academy was instituted for the advancement of the studies of Science, Polite Literature and Antiquities. It was incorporated the 28th Jan. 1786. The King is Patron. It is governed by a President and twenty-one members, who form three committees of seven each, viz. the committee of Science, the committee of Polite Literature, and the committee of Antiquities, so called. The committee of Science meet on the first Monday, the committee of Polite Literature on the second Monday, the committee of Antiquaries on the third Monday, and the Academy on the fourth Monday, every month, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The number of members are about two hundred. Only for the name, Ireland would scarcely know of its existence.

### BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL:

THE Blue-coat Hospital was originally situated in Queen-street, and was the first of the kind in Ireland. It was founded in 1670, by the contributions of the inhabitants of Dublin, and other donations. King Charles II. gave them a charter, dated the 5th Dec. 1670, with the ground on which the present building is erected.

It was first intended for the reception and support of the aged and infirm poor of the city, and their children, but the Governors finding their funds inadequate to the original design, thought proper, about the year 1680, to receive boys only.



The children admitted are to be the sons of reduced free-men, who have the preferance of all others, except ten, on the foundation of Henry Osborne, Esq.; thirty, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, Esq. and seven, which the Lord Chief Justice Downs supports out of the fees of his office, as Treasurer. The Minister of St. Werburgh's parish has also the privilege of appointing two, agreeable to the will of Mr. James Southwell, who bequeathed £436. to the Hospital. The Guild of St. Ann's, two, and the Bishop of Meath, for the time being, ten. These are not the sons of free-men.

They are maintained, clothed and educated, and, when qualified, put apprentices to Protestant masters. With each boy is paid £5. as a fee. They are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The corporation of Merchants support a Mathematical school in the Hospital, for the instruction of boys in navigation. These are put apprentices to merchants, or captains of ships, for the sea-service. The children attend public worship every day; and it has been observed, that the boys of this Hospital have generally proved sober, honest and diligent apprentices, and many of them have become respectable citizens.

The present building is in Oxmantown-green, at a small distance from the old one, and East of

the Barracks. It is a truly beautiful edifice, and well calculated for the purposes intended.

The first stone was laid by his Excellency the Earl of Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 16th June, 1773, when the centre part was first immediately proceeded on, and finished. It contains apartments for the principal officers, and their servants: a Committee-room, Record-room, and a handsome Board-room, for the Governors, to meet in.

The FRONT is enriched in the centre by four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment, and embellished by Corinthian and Composite pilasters, in the most elegant style. Over the pediment is intended to be erected the steeple, 130 feet from the ground. On one side of this building stands the Chapel, and on the other, the School, forming two beautiful proportioned wings. The whole front extends 360 feet.

CHAPEL.—The Chapel, which forms the North wing, is 65 feet long; 32 feet, 6 inches broad, and 32 feet high. The Chapel is extremely beautiful, and contains a good painting of the Ascension, by Waldron.

SCHOOL.—The School, which forms the South wing, is of the same length and breadth as the Chapel, but only 20 feet high. In this room is a fine emblematical piece of the delivery of the char-



ter ; also, whole-length portraits of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Ann, King George II. and his Queen, Alderman Pearson, Dean Drelincourt, &c. Over the School are apartments for the School-master.

Adjoining the wings are two gate-ways, one of which leads to the School, different offices, and boys'-sleeping rooms, &c. The other leads to the Chapel, &c. Both wings are united to the centre building, by handsome circular walls, ornamented with a balustrade and niches.

STEEPLE.—The Steeple in the centre, when completed, and the turrets on the wings, must add to the beautiful appearance of this noble edifice. Mr. Thomas Ivory was the architect.

This Hospital is entirely supported by its own property, and receives no grant from parliament.

## MANSION HOUSE.

THE Mansion-house is situated in Dawson-street, near Stephen's-green, North, and claims attention, principally, by its being the residence of the chief magistrate of the city. It is a spacious, roomy building. In three parlours are whole-length portraits of Charles II. William III. the Duke of Bolton, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Townshend, the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Harcourt, the

Earl of Buckingham, Alderman Henry Gore Sankey, and, until lately, the Right Hon. John Foster.\*

In the garden, opposite the street, stands an Equestrian statue of George I. This statue was first placed on Essex-bridge.

The Lord Mayor's day is celebrated annually, on the 30th Sept. being the day on which the new chief magistrate enters upon the duties of his office. The procession on this occasion is worthy of the observation of strangers, when the Lord Mayor proceeds from the Mansion-house to the Castle, in his state coach, with a band of music, attended by the Aldermen and sheriffs, in their carriages, and a train that make a long procession. His Lordship, on this occasion, is also attended by a foot company of battle-axe guards, in ancient dress, that make a very curious appearance.

### STAMP OFFICE.

This building is situated on the East side of William-street, was erected by the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt, for a private edifice, but was lately sold for its present purpose.

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\* In consequence of Mr. Foster's bringing forward, in Parliament, the 50 per cent. additional on windows, the hand-bill tax, &c. &c. the Common Council, at their Quarter Assembly, in July 1810, voted for Mr. Foster's portrait to be taken down at the Mansion-house.



The West front is remarkable for the beauty of the design, and excellence of workmanship. It is built of mountain stone, raised off his Lordship's estate. The ascent of the building is by a double flight of steps, of a singular, yet convenient form that leads to a portico, supported by four columns, of the Doric order.

The first story is enriched by rustic arched windows, and an entablature of the Doric order, which is continued throughout the front. In the centre of the second story is a Venetian window of the Ionic order, and the windows at each side are ornamented with pedestals, architraves, firizie, cornice and pediment. The windows in the attic stories are decorated with architraves, &c. in good taste. Above this, supported a pedestal work, is a cornice, with a pediment in the centre. A quadrangular building is elevated above the rest of the front, in the centre, that serves for an observatory, and commands a fine prospect of the bay, and parts adjacent to Dublin.

Considerable addition are now made to this building, in the rere, in Copinger's-row.

## ROYAL HOSPITAL, NEAR KILMAINHAM.

THIS royal mansion is a very comfortable asylum for old and maimed soldiers, of the army of Ireland. It is situated at the West of the city, and

South of the Liffey, in a charming position. The ground on which it is built anciently belonged to the Knight Templars, and contains seventy-one acres.

This Hospital was founded by King Charles II. on a plan similar to Chelsea hospital, in England. It was begun in the year 1680, and finished in the year 1686. It is of a quadrangular form, with a spacious area in the centre, laid out in gravelled walks. The portal is decorated with the arms of the Duke of Ormond, and several embellishments. The building is three stories high, with spacious galleries, that lead to the several apartments. A handsome spire crowns the whole.

The interior of this edifice is in a simple but elegant style. The Commander in Chief, the Master and officers, have excellent apartments and gardens. The Chapel and great Dining-hall, are on one side, and are both worth attention. There are some good portraits of royal personages, and others, in this hall. Among the paintings are, King Charles II. Earl of Rochester, King William and Queen Mary, Queen Ann, George, Prince of Denmark, Duke of Dorset, Duke of Ormond, several Lord Chief Justices, General Hamilton, and others.

The East, or principal front next the city, has a very pleasing and elegant appearance. Before it is an extensive enclosed area, having avenues



planted with large trees. The entrance is by an iron gate, at which a centinel is placed, but strangers are not prevented from having admittance. There has lately been made a new road to this Hospital from the city, called the Military road, which leads from the quays to this gate, by the rere of Stephen's hospital. This is a very pleasant avenue, but a pass-ticket is necessary from the Adjutant General, to go by this way: The entrance, on the quays, is on the upper end of Usher's-island, by a new arched gate-way, and handsome tower, just completed.

To the West of the Hospital is a very spacious avenue, at the extremity of which is a gate, which leads to Kilmainham. The Infirmary is in the rere.

This establishment is managed by Governors, consisting of some of the great officers of state, especially in the War department, a Master and Deputy Master. The Commander of the Forces of Ireland is always Master. The Adjutant General's office is at this Hospital. It is a large new building, to the left as you enter.

This Hospital was designed, and will contain 400 men, but there are at present no more than 300. These are allowed every thing necessary, and 2s. 8½d. per month, for tobacco money. The number of out-pensioners is considerable. They are allowed pensions in proportion to the number of years on service, &c.

At one o'clock, on each day, all the inmate pensioners assemble in the great Dining-hall, where they receive their several proportions of food, after which they retire to their separate apartments.

### CHRIST CHURCH.

This ancient edifice was built by Sitricus, the son of Amlave, King of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, Bishop of Dublin, about the year 1038. It was built for secular canons, but Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1163, changed them into canons regular, of the order of Arras. After the Church was finished, Donat built an Episcopal palace near it, on the site of the late Four Courts. Donat built also St. Michael's chapel, which his successor, Richard Talbot, afterwards converted into a Parochial church. He also erected the nave and wings of the Church and the Chapel of St. Nicholas, on the North-side of the Church.

After the surrender of Dublin to the English, Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin, Robert Fitz-Stephens, and Raymond le Gross, enlarged this Church, at their own expence. They also built the choir, the steeple, and two chapels; one dedicated to St. Edmond, king and martyr, and the other to St. Mary. Another chapel was also in this Church, in the South aisle, near the choir,



first dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but afterwards to Archbishop Laurence, after canonization, and called St. Laurence O'Toole's chapel.

The Prior and convent of this Church, had anciently a cell of three canons in the diocese of Armagh, endowed with the churches of St. Mary of Drumsalin, where they resided and served the cure of Phillipston-Nugent, with the chapels annexed. About the year 1250, they were suppressed by Albert, Archbishop of Armagh.

The Prior of this Church while it continued a regular community, had a seat in parliament, among the Spiritual peers.

In the year 1541, while Archbishop Brown was in possession of the see of Dublin, King Henry VIII. converted the priory and convent of this Church into a deanery and chapter. This new foundation consisted of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and six Vicars choral.

In the year 1544, Archbishop Brown, erected three prebends in this Church, viz. St. Michael's, St. Michan's and St. John's. From that period it hath generally borne the name of Christ Church, though before called the Church of the Blessed Trinity.

In the year 1559, the parliament sat in this Church, in a room called the Common-house, as appears by a statute of 29th Henry VI.

Edward VI. added six Priests, and two Choristers, or singing boys, to whom he assigned a pension of £45. 6s. 1d. per ann. English money, payable out of the exchequer during pleasure. Queen Mary confirmed this pension, and granted it in perpetuity. In this foundation James I. made some alterations. There is now a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, and three, Prebendaries, viz St John's, St. Michael's and St. Michans. There are also, six Vicars choral and four Choristers. He also ordained, that the Archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in the choir, and a voice and seat in the chapter, in all capitular acts relating to the said Church.

CHRIST CHURCH is generally called a Cathedral Church, but that is a mistake, for no Bishop ever had two Cathedral Churches in the same Diocess; for, if so, he must have had two courts of the same kind in the Diocess.

The Archbishop of Dublin cannot appoint to any of the prebends of Christ Church, nor does he cite the clergy of it to his visitation. Through compliment some of them attend him, when he visits them at the church, but they, at the same time, protest against his having any authority within the walls of the church.

When Henry VIII. made it a Deanery and Chapter, he formed the plan on the same principle as St. Peter's Church, Westminster Abbey, as to internal regulations. He made them both Royal



Collegiate Churches. The Bishop of Rochester is generally Dean of St. Peter's Church, Westminster, and the Bishop of Kildare, Dean of Christ, Dublin. Neither the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of London, have any stall in St. Peter's Church, Westminster. The Archbishop of Dublin is allowed a stall in Christ Church, only, because his own Church is damp.

The very appearance of this building is a convincing evidence of its antiquity. It has undergone very few alterations since it was first built. In the year 1562, the South side of the nave fell down, when the tomb of Earl Strongbow was broken by the fall of the roof. On the new wall is the following inscription, to commemorate that event.

THE : RIGIHT : HONORABL̄ : T : ERL :  
OF : SVSSEX : L : LEVTNT̄. THIS : WAL :  
FEL : DOWN : IN : AN : 1562 + THE :  
BILDING : OF : THIS WAL : WAS : IN : AN :  
1562.

EARL STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT.—This Monument is on the South side of the great nave. It is an ancient piece of statuary, representing a man in armour, with part of a female figure at his side, both lying extended on a block of stone, about two feet high. They are said to be the statues of Strongbow and Eva, his wife. The following inscription is over the monument.

THIS : AVNCYENT : MONVMENT : OF  
 : RYCHARD : STRANGBOWE : CALLED :  
 COMES : STRANGVLENSIS : LORD OF :  
 CHEPSTO : AND : OGNV : THE : FYRST  
 : AND : PRINCYPALL : INVADER : OF  
 : IRLAND : 1169 : QVI : OBIIT : 1177  
 : THE : MONVMENT : WAS : BROCKEN  
 : BY : THE : FALL : OF : THE :  
 ROFF : AND : BODYE : OF : CHRISTES  
 : CHVRCHE : IN : AN : 1562 : AND :  
 SET : VP : AGAYNE : AT : THE :  
 CHARGYS : OF : THE : RIGHT : HON-  
 ORABLE : SR : HENIRI : SYDNEY :  
 KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER  
 : E : PRESIDENT : OF : WAILES : L  
 : DEPVTY : OF : IRLAND : 1570.

LORD BOWES'S MONUMENT.—John Bowes was born in England, in the year 1691, where he was bred to the law, and came over to Ireland in the reign of George I. He served that Monarch, King George II. and his present Majesty, upwards of forty years, in the different offices of his profession; and was highly esteemed for his integrity, and impartial administration of Justice. He had been King's Council, Solicitor General, Attorney General, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1757, he was promoted to be Lord Chancellor. In 1768, he was raised to the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, by the name of Baron Bowes, of Clon-lyon, but dying unmarried, the title became extinct.



The Monument erected to his memory is in the nave of the Church, and is elegantly executed. It is composed of beautiful statuary marble, representing Justice, large as life, in a pensive attitude, looking at a medallion, with a head of Lord Bowes in bas relief, on which she leans weeping. The attitude of Justice is exquisitely fine, and Lord Bowes's head, in the medallion, is esteemed a great likeness. It cost £500. J. Van. Nost was the sculptor. On a pedestal that supports the figures, is the following inscription :

Sacred  
To the Memory  
of JOHN LORD BOWES,  
Late LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND,  
Who died in the Seventy-sixth Year of his Age,  
22d of July, A. D. 1767.  
This Monument is Erected  
By His Affectionate Brother,  
RUMSEY BOWES, Esq.  
of BINFIELD,  
BERKS.

EARL OF KILDARE'S MONUMENT.—This beautiful Monument is on the North side of the Communion table, and represents the relict of the deceased, with the Earl, afterwards Duke of Leinster, and his sister, mourning over the body of their father. The figures are elegantly sculptured in white marble, by H. Cheere. On the pedestal is the following inscription :

To the Memory  
of

ROBERT, Earl of KILDARE,  
The Nineteenth of that Title in Succession,  
And in Rank the first Earl in Ireland.  
He married the Lady MARIE O'BRYEN,  
Eldest Daughter of William, Earl of Inchiquin;  
By whom He had Issue,  
Four Sons, and Eight Daughters,  
of which Number, only  
JAMES, the present Earl, and the Lady MARGARETTA,  
Survived Him.

Together with the Titles, He inherited the Virtues  
of His Noble Ancestors,

And adorned every Station He possessed.

Truth, Honour and Justice,

Directed the whole course of His Life.

The Daily Devotions of His Family,

And the Public Worship of the Church,

Were by His Regular Attendance

Cherished and Recommended.

'Tho' possessed of a Great Estate,

He managed it

With particular Prudence and Œconomy,

In Order to give a free Course

To His Many and Great Charities.

He was a disinterested Lover of His Country,

Without any Affectation of Popularity;

And was Beloved by all, not because He sought it,

But because He Deserved it.

He Was

A Most Tender and Affectionate Husband,

An Indulgent and Prudent Father,

A Sincere and Steady Friend.



His Disconsolate Relict,  
In Testimony of Her Gratitude and Affection,  
And the better to Recomminend to His Descendants  
The Imitation of His Excellent Example,  
Caused this Monument to be Erected.

He died the 20th Day of February,  
A. D. 1745, in the 69 Year of his Age.

PRIOR'S MONUMENT.—This elegant Monument was erected at the charge of several persons who contributed to honor the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. the founder of the Dublin Society, and friend of his country. Mr. Prior was born at Rathdowney, in the Queen's County, about the year 1679, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1729 he published *a list of the absentees of Ireland*, and afterwards several tracts on our coin, linen manufacture, &c. It was he that first recommended the use of linen scarves at funerals, which were first used at the funeral of Mr. Conolly, Speaker of the House of Commons, in October, 1729.

He procured, through the recommendation of the Earl of Chesterfield, a charter of incorporation for the Dublin Society, with a grant of £500. per annum, for its support. He died of a decline in Dublin, October 21, 1751, and was interred in the church of Rathdowney. To perpetuate his memory, on a neat Monument of Kilkenny Marble, ornamented with an urn and family arms, is the following epitaph :

<p>Sacred To the Memory of THOMAS PRIOR, Esq. Who spent a long life In unwearied endeavours To promote The welfare of His NATIVE COUNTRY.</p>	<p>Every manufacture, Each Branch of Husbandry, Will declare this truth ; Every useful institution will lament Its friend and benefactor. He died, alas ! Too soon for Ireland, Oct. 21, 1751. Aged 71.</p>
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The monument in this Church represents his bust, beneath which stands two boys, one weeping, while the other points to a bas relief, representing Minerva leading the arts towards Hibernia. On a scroll, which the boy holds in his hand, is the following inscription.

This Monument was erected to THOMAS PRIOR, Esquire, at the charge of several persons, who contributed to honour the Memory of that worthy patriot, to whom, his veracity, actions, and unwearied endeavours in the service of his country, have raised a Monument more lasting than marble.

Sculptured by J. Van. Nost, 1756.

[M. A.]

The Latin inscription on it came from the pen of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, a particular friend of Mr. Prior.

There are some other Monuments in this Church that claim attention, among which are, Lord Lifford's, and several others, that our limits will not permit us to notice. There are two old statues, of Charles I. and Charles II. There are also some other ancient inscriptions, besides those before no-



ticed, capable of gratifying the curiosity of an antiquarian.

The Church has a gallery on each side, and the organ is esteemed of fine tone. The Choristers perform in this Church every Sunday forenoon, and at three o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, there being only one set of Choristers for both. Each place is usually crowded on account of the singing, &c.

It was in this Church that the imposter, Lambert Simnel, was crowned King, in the year 1468, by the name of Edward VI. The liturgy, in the English tongue, was first read in Ireland, in this Church, on Easter Sunday, 1550.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, in this Church, has nothing to claim particular attention. This Church is situated on the South side of the Liffey, on the rising ground at the upper end of Winetavern-street. The entrances are by Christ Church-yard, from Fishamble-street, and Christ Church-lane.

## SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

THE Cathedral is situated at the lower end of St. Patrick's-street, and is a very spacious and ancient building. It is the only Cathedral in Dublin. Cathedra, Latin, is the Bishop's Chair of authority, in the Chapter Court, and from this Chair, the Church, adjoining the Chapter Court, becomes a Cathedral Church.

On its site, John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, demolished an old Parochial church, which was said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and in room of it he erected and endowed the present building. It was built about the year 1190.

Henry de Londres, Archbishop Comyn's next suscessor, converted this Church, which was a Collegiate, in its first constitution, into a Cathedral, and appointed William Fitz-Guy the first Dean of it. He also appointed a Chanter, Chancellor and Treasurer, to whom he allotted lands and rectories, and made them conformable to the rules of the church of Sarum.

The establishment now consists of a Chapter composed of twenty-six members, viz. the Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon of Dublin, Archdeacon of Glandelagh, Prebendaries of Cullen, Kilmatalway, Swords, Yago, St. Audoen's, Clonmethan, Tymothan, Castleknock, Malahithart, Tipper, Monmahanock, Howth, Rathmichael, Wicklow, Maynooth, Tassagard, Dunlavan, Tipperkevin, Donaghmore in Omayl, and Stagonyl. The Prebend of Cullen is united, to the Archbishoprick, and the revenues of Tymothan became lay fee in the time of Archbishop Loftus, the title still continuing.

St. Mary's Chapel, in this Cathedral, is said to have been built by Fulk de Saundford, one of the successors of Archbishop Londres. In 1271, he was buried in it, and his statue set over his monu-



ment. It is now set apart for the use of the French protestants, for the yearly rent of twelve pence. They have public service in this chapel every Sunday, according to the rites of the church of Ireland.

In the year 1362, a considerable part of this Cathedral was destroyed by fire. It was however, soon after rebuilt by Thomas Minot, Archbishop of Dublin, who also built the steeple, about the year 1370. In an ancient registry of St. Patrick's Church, commencing in the year 1367, the following was recorded; "After the burning of St. Patrick's Church, sixty straggling and idle fellows were taken up, and obliged to assist in repairing the Church, and building the steeple; who, when the work was over, returned to their old trade of begging, but were banished out of the diocese in 1376, by Robert de Wikeford, successor to Minot." Their names are inserted in the registry at large.

In 1750, the spire was erected. Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, having left a legacy for that purpose. Archbishop Talbot instituted six Canons and as many Choristers, in this Cathedral.

The Monuments here are more numerous than in Christ Church, but the generality of them are inferior in point of workmanship. Several of them are very ancient, and some claim particular attention. We shall notice a few for the information of the stranger.

ARCHBISHOP SMITH'S MONUMENT.—This Monument is in the nave of the Church, and was erected by his surviving brothers, Charles and Edward Smith. It is of the Ionic order, and consists of two columns and four pilasters, with their pedestals and entablature, crowned by a circular pediment, which is filled up by a shield, bearing his Grace's arms. Over the top of the pediment is a mitre. In the nich between the columns is an urn of Parian marble, highly enriched, supported by a pedestal, with a bas relief of his head. The whole was designed by Mr. John Smyth, and executed by Van Nost. The expense amounted to £1500. On the pedestal is a long latin inscription. The Archbishop died on the 14th Dec. 1771.

DR. MARSH'S MONUMENT.—Opposite to Dr. Smith's Monument, is a plain neat one, erected to the memory of the late Dr. Marsh, formerly Archbishop of Dublin, who left a nobler and more useful memorial of himself than marble, a valuable library to the public.

DEAN SWIFT'S MONUMENT.—In the same nave, is an inscriptional slab to the memory of Dean Swift, with the following epitaph, written by himself:

*Hic depositum est Corpus*  
 JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.  
 Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis  
 Decani.



*Ubi* sæva indignatio  
 Ulterius  
 Cor lacerate nequit  
 Abi, viator,  
 Et imitare, si poteris  
 Strenuum (pro virili)  
 Libertatis Vindicatorem.  
 Obiit, 19 Die Mensis, Octobris,  
 A. D. 1745. Anno Ætatis 78.

*Here* is laid the Body  
 of JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.  
 Dean of this Cathedral.  
*Where* angry indignation can  
 No longer  
 Wound the heart.  
 Go, passenger,  
 And imitate, if you can,  
 'This Strenuous (as far as he was able)  
 Vindicator of Liberty.  
 He died, 19th of October,  
 A. D. 1745. In the 78 year of his age.

Over the Monument, has since been placed, the bust of the Dean, in Marble, sculptured by Cunningham, and esteemed a good likeness. It was the gift of T. T. Faulkner, Esq. nephew and successor of the late Alderman George Faulkner, Swift's bookseller, and the original publisher of most of his works.

Near the Dean's Monument, is one to the memory of Mrs. Ester Johnston, better known by the name of the celebrated STELLA, who died in

the year 1727. Near the South door, is a small stone, in memory of a faithful servant of the Deans named Alexander Magee, who died in 1722.

The Earl of Cavan's, a neat Military Monument, and several others, with the remains of a stone pulpit, &c. are in this nave.

Near the great West door, is a very ancient full length curious statue, of Michael Tregury, once Archbishop of Dublin. He is represented full dressed, with his crosier, and an angel fastened by rings on his fingers. He died in the year 1471. The West door is never opened, except on very particular occasions, such as the instalation of the Knights of St. Patrick, &c.

St. Patrick's well is on the South side, and although it has nothing to attract attention, but its name, is frequently resorted to on account of its supposed virtue.

CHOIR.—In the Choir are several Monuments of ancient date, and some inscription that will gratify the curious. On the South side of the Communion table is an enormous Monument of figures, of the family of Boyle, Earl of Cork. It is made of wood, and contains sixteen figures. It was erected in the year 1629. On the same side is a neat Monument, erected to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Viscountess Doneraile; and a curious brass plate to the memory of Sir Edward Fifiton, the first President of Queen Elizabeth's



council. There are also other plates of this description in this Choir.

Here is suspended, by a chain, a 12lb. cannon ball, which is said to have killed General St. Ruth, at the battle of Aughrim, on the 12th July, 1691. He commanded the Irish forces under King James II. against the army of King William III. commanded by General Ginkle, but was killed in the engagement, with 7000 of his men.

On the North side, is a Monument erected to the memory of the Duke of Schombreg, who fell at the famous battle of the Boyne, on the 1st July, 1690. This Monument was erected by Dean Swift, and Chapter of this Cathedral. There are some other Monuments that claim attention.

On the West side of the Archbishop's throne, is a very curious small peice of antiquity, but lately discovered. On the top of one of the arches of the two ancient chairs of state, is the arms of King John, which no doubt was placed there during his reign, and probably during his stay in Ireland, as he appears to have resided here during the time this Church was building. It exactly corresponds with his coin.

In this Choir is dispalyed the banners of the Knights of St. Patrick, who are knighted in this Cathedral. The organ is said to be the finest in the Kingdom.

CHAPTER HOUSE.—The Chapter-House contains the helmets, swords and banners of the deceased Knights of St. Patrick, at present twelve in number. Here are also the arms of several of the Archbishops of Dublin, since the year 1688.

In a closet is a human scull, said to be that of the Duke of Schombreg. The ball entered the upper part of his head, over the right eye.

The Cathedral is open every day, at ten o'clock in the morning, and on Sundays at 11 and 3. The Choristers attend at three o'clock, on every Sunday.

It has lately undergone very considerable repairs, and the removal of several wretched habitations in Patrick-street and the Close, has given an entrance worthy of so ancient and venerable a building.—To the honour of the present Dean Keating, it ought to be recorded, these improvements are to be attributed.

### SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH.

THIS new and beautiful building, (of which a representation is given,) is situated in Hardwick-place, on the North side of the city. The interior corresponds with the exterior, and the view here presented is sufficient to recommend it to the notice of a stranger.







ST. GEORGES CHURCH.



*HOSPITALS, &c.*

## FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

THE Foundling Hospital is situated on the South side of the Liffey, and the West of the Metropolis, at Mount Brown, the end of James's-street, on the road to Kilmainham. It is a neat and commodious structure, and well calculated for the purposes intended.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the object of this institution was to receive and maintain exposed and deserted children, to prevent the murder of poor miserable infants at their birth, or their being exposed in the streets, &c.

It was founded in the year 1704, for the relief of the poor of the city of Dublin, but by an act of parliament, passed in 1728, the old corporation was dissolved, and a new one granted. By this act, the governors were empowered to receive common beggars, and children of all denominations, above six years old, for which the sum of £113. 2s. per ann. was granted from a tax on all carriages plying for hire, within the city of Dublin, and liberties; and from a tax of three pence in the pound, according to the valuation of Minister's money on all houses in the city.

On the 25th March, 1730, another act was passed, to receive into this Hospital all exposed and

deserted children, of either sex; and for further aid to support this, an additional tax of three pence in the pound was laid on all houses. This act changed the original design of the institution, it being now an Hospital for Foundlings. By another act, since passed, a tax of one shilling in the pound is now collected on all houses in the city of Dublin, for the support of this institution, with an additional duty on Inn-keepers, Porter-houses and Grocers.

Although children are brought from all parts of the kingdom, the citizens of Dublin, *alone*, contribute to the support of this institution, the tax being confined to them! The sum of about £10,000. is collected annually off the city and liberties, for the support of this Hospital.

The preservation of exposed children is a most laudable charity, and must rescue from death many infants, and be of considerable importance to the state. Untill lately all children were received at all times, without any inquiry, a cradle being placed at the gate for their reception; by which means the *really* deserted and exposed were rescued from death, as those who could not expose their shame were not tempted to hide one crime, by committing that of murder. But the Governors have thought proper to close the doors against all children from the country, during three months in the winter, by which means, there is every reason to believe, a considerable number may not be preserv-



ed. The average number of children admitted, is about 200 a month, of whom some months, more than 50 die. The number in the house is upwards of a 1000, and above 5000 are with nurses in the country.

The children, as soon as they are received, are suckled by nurses in the house, maintained for that purpose, under the inspection of proper persons, and as soon as nurses in the country are provided, they are sent out, where they remain for six years. They must, however, be brought every year to Dublin, when the salary is paid. They are afterwards instructed in reading and writing, and the principles of the Protestant religion, and at a proper age apprenticed.

In 1760, Lady Arabella Denny placed a clock in the nursery, with the following inscription :

“ For the benefit of infants protected by this Hospital, Lady Arabella Denny presents this clock, to mark, that as children who are fed by the spoon, must have but a small quantity of food at a time, it must be offered frequently. For which purpose this clock strikes every twenty minutes, at which notice, all the infants that are not asleep must be discreetly fed.”

### STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital is situated in Stephens's-lane, near James's-street, and is a spacious, neat and handsome building.

In 1710, Dr. Stephens, late physician of Dublin, bequeathed his real estate, of £660. a year, to his sister, Grizelda Stephens, during her life; and after her decease, vested it in trustees, for erecting and endowing an Hospital, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor persons.

Mrs. Stephens, becoming possessed of the estate, was desirous to see her brother's intentions executed. She therefore purchased a piece of ground, on which the Hospital now stands. In 1720, she began to build on a much more extensive plan than the original fund would support, but being assisted by several considerable benefactions, she was enabled to complete two-thirds of the building, in July, 1723, and in the following year, forty patients were admitted.

In 1729, an act of parliament was obtained, appointing twenty three Governors, and their successors a body politic, and corporate for ever with power to purchase land, to the amount of £2000. a year.

A third of the Hospital remaining unfinished, the Governors opened a subscription, by which they obtained near £1400. and as Mrs. Stephens continued to pay £450. a year, the building was soon completed, and capable of containing 300, persons. Dr. Stearne, and Mrs. Esther Johnson, left legacies to this Hospital.

There are supported in this Hospital, about seventy decayed poor house-keepers, trades-men



and servants of both sexes. The number of patients in the house is generally about one hundred, and the out-patients who apply for advice and medicine are very considerable. The receiving days are Mondays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, but persons under any sudden accident, are received at all times.

### SAINT PATRICK'S, OR SWIFT'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital was founded by Dean Swift, in 1745, for Lunatics and Idiots; and was incorporated by charter the 6th Aug. 1746. It is situated in Bow-lane, near the end of James's-street, and is well calculated for the purposes intended.

The Dean bequeathed £11,000. to this Hospital. The trustees purchased an estate of £400. a year, and the funds have since been considerably enlarged by several legacies.

The interior of this Hospital is laid out in the most regular order and the management of the house appears to be conducted upon a principle highly honourable to those concerned. The Maniacs' rooms are ranged round the galleries, and are kept clean and well aired. The women and men are separated from each other by division in the building, and every attention appears to be paid to the patients. There are gardens, in which the patients may walk and take recreation.

## ROYAL MILITARY INFIRMARY.

THIS is situated in the Phœnix park. It was erected for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers, of his Majesty's army, where every attention is paid them, until they are recovered.

## MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

IN 1734, Mrs. Mary Mercer gave a large house at the end of Stephens-street, for an Hospital, for the reception of the sick poor. It was opened, August, 1734, and has since been considerably enlarged, and is continually full. The number of patients who receive advice and medicine gratis, is also encreasing every year. The Physicians and Surgeons who attend in their turn daily at this Hospital, are of the first respectability, and who all serve without reward. Persons meeting with any accident, are received at all times in this Hospital.

## MEATH HOSPITAL.

THE present building is but newly erected, and is very extensive and suitable for the design intended. It is situated in the Long-lane, near New-street. It was built principally by the liberality of Thomas Pleasants, Esq. who gave £6000 towards this establishment; a part of which was applied towards its erection. The institution, when first established in the year 1774, was situated on the Coombe for the relief of the poor in the Earl of Meath's Liberty.



It is established upon the same principle as Mercer's Hospital, and is of infinite service to the poor manufacturers in the Liberty.

### HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK-STREET.

THIS truly laudable institution was begun in 1801, and has, instrumentally, been the means of, preserving the lives of hundreds of the poor of Dublin. The establishment of Fever Hospitals, has been found, by experience, to be the most effectual check to the spreading of contagion among the poor, and in no city could such an institution be more wanted. Previous to this House being erected, a gentleman, whose philanthropy is well known in this city,\* reckoned near his habitation, forty-three families ill in Fevers, in only seven houses, and in some places more. He has himself relieved upwards of five hundred persons in one month: a husband, wife and seven children, in one room, has been among the number!

In October, 1801, a subscription was opened for erecting this House, and on the 24th April, 1802, the first stone was laid. It was opened for patients on the 24th May, 1804.

The only recommendation necessary, is the Fever and poverty. When application is left at the House, immediately a Physician visits the patient, who having ascertained the Fever, he reports the

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\* Mr. Samuel Rosborough.

same, when a carriage, hung on springs, is sent with two men to the house, who convey the person to the Hospital, where every attention is paid to the patient, and the cloathes fumigated, &c.

The institution not only removes the diseased from his own dwelling, but adopts measures for counteracting the spreading of the infection. The room is therefore fumigated, cleaned and white-washed, and every means used that are calculated to answer the purposes intended.

Parliament voted £1000. towards erecting the building, and the institution is now supported by parliamentary aid, and voluntary subscriptions.

### SAINT GEORGE'S DISPENSARY, AND FEVER HOSPITAL.

THIS establishment is similar to the one before noticed, and has proved highly beneficial to the North side of the city. It is situated near the Circular road, Dorset-street, and since instituted, has afforded relief to many thousand persons. It is supported by annual subscribers, and private donations.

### WESTMORLAND, OR LOCK HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital is situated in Townsend-street. It was opened in 1792, for the indiscriminate relief of persons labouring under those baneful disorders which results from incontinence. It generally contains from two to three hundred patients. At this



Hospital the two senior Surgeons attend every Wednesday and Saturday, at eleven o'clock, to distribute trusses to such ruptured poor as may then apply for the same.

### HOSPITAL OF INCURABLES.

IN the year 1744, the Musical Society first founded this Hospital, for the support of such of their fellow creatures as laboured under disorders deemed incurable. They confined the institution to such as were disgusting, or offensive to the sight; and provided for such whose infirmities had rendered them proper objects of relief. The Hospital is situated near Donnybrook-road, and generally contains about fifty patients,

The objects of this institution, must generally be considered the most helpless and miserable of the human race. In the selection of these for admission, the Governors are to shew no preference, except what is grounded on the age, visible distress, and deformity of the patient. Such, when their moral character is well attested, and they have a priority of claim, are always to be preferred, and are to be admitted in rotation as vacancies occur. many however have fallen victims to poverty and hopeless disease, before they could be admitted.

### HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This is a very spacious building, established for the reception of the poor, who are received without any recommendation. They are classed ac-

according to their respective condition and deserts, and are employed in spinning, weaving, comb-making, and various occupations. The children are in an apartment separated from the rest. They are dieted, clothed and educated. There is an infirmary remote from the habitation of the healthy, where such as are sick are lodged. There are also forty-six cells for lunatics. The doors are at all times open for admission, and various articles made in this house may be purchased. The beggars of Dublin, in general, have a strong aversion to this house; many of them, however, are compelled by force to enter, as occasionally a covered cart goes about the city, with a number of men, who take up such as they meet in the street begging, &c.

### SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL:

This is a comfortable asylum for poor decayed blind and gouty men. They are decently clothed, and every attention appears to be given, to make their situation as agreeable as possible.

### ORPHAN HOUSE.

This is situated on the Circular-road. It was instituted the 1st Jan. 1791, for the reception of destitute Female children, who have lost both their parents, and are between five and ten years of age when admitted.



## LOCK PENITENTIARY.

THE Lock Penitentiary and Work House was established for the reception of women leaving the Lock Hospital, and desirous of returning to industry and virtue. It has afforded relief to hundreds, who have been extricated from wretchedness and vice. Many have been restored to their families, more placed in service, and generally about fifty remain in the House. Washing, calendering, mangling, &c. is done at the House. The profit of their labour produces upwards of £400. a year. To this institution a neat Chapel is connected, which is well attended. It is situated in Dorset-street.

## MOLYNEAUX ASYLUM.

THIS is a new institution, established for the reception of Blind Females. It is situated in Peter-street, was, until converted to its present use, connected with the Royal Hibernian Theatre, which is now the Chapel, connected with the establishment, first opened on the 19th day of November 1815.

## MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

THIS asylum is established for the reception of unfortuate females, who rejected by their friends or abandoned by their seducers, prefer a life of secluded employment to vice and infamy. To this establishment is also annexed a neat Chapel, in Lecson-street.

## GENERAL MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

THIS is situated in Townsend-street, and is established on the same principals as the other. It has afforded relief to a considerable number.

## RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THIS new and spacious building is situated near the House of Industry, Brunswick-street, North, and but lately opened for the reception of patients. It was begun during the administration of the Duke of Richmond, and is designed for the reception of 200 lunatics.—21 Male, and 21 female, above the rank of paupers, are allowed to be received at £30 per year.

## CHARTER SCHOOL, NEAR CLONTARF.

A LARGE handsome building, situated on the Strand, near two miles from the Castle. One hundred and twenty boys are here lodged, clothed and educated in the Protestant religion. The Charter School Society give a portion of £5. to each person they educate, of either sex, upon their marrying a Protestant, with the previous approbation of the committee, and their producing a certificate that they have served their apprenticeship. They must also make their claim within seven years after the expiration of their apprenticeship, and six months after marriage.



## OTHER HOSPITALS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

THE Hospitals and Charitable Institutions in the city of Dublin are so numerous, that to describe them all would fill a volume. We have already noticed some of the principal, but, besides these, there are several others of considerable importance. Our limits, however, will only permit us to give a list of them.

*Association for Discountenancing Vice, and Promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion.*

*Asylum for Aged and Infirm Female Servants, No. 67, Summer-hill.*

*Bedford Asylum, Brunswick-street.*

*Board of Education.*

*Charitable Loan Society, for lending money to indigent Tradesmen, interest free.*

*Charitable Infirmary, Jervis-street. The first of the kind established in Dublin.*

*Charter School Society. There are from 2 to 3000 children under the care of this Society.*

*Cow-Pock Institution, Sackville-street.*

*Charitable Society for Relief of Sick and Indigent Room-keepers. This institution has afforded relief to many thousands in the greatest distress.—Upwards of 300 families, consisting of 11 or 12,000 persons, have been relieved in one month, by this truly useful and benevolent Society.*

*Dublin General Dispensary, 28, Temple-bar.*

*Debtor's Friend Society.*

*Dispensary for the Parishes of St. Mary's and St. Thomas's, Cole's-lane, Henry-street.*

*Dispensary for the Parishes of St. Bridget's and St. Peter's, Peter's-street.*

*Dispensary of Infant Poor and Vaccine Innoculation, 17, Clarendon-street.*

*Dispensary of St. George's and Fever Hospital, Dispensary-lane, Dorset-street.*

*Dispensary of St. Michan's and St. Paul's, Beresford-street.*

*Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital.*

*Dispensary of Sick Poor, Meath-street.*

*Freemason Female Orphan School.*

*Fever Hospital, Cork-street.*

*Farming Society.*

*Goldsmith's Jubilee Asylum.*

*Hibernian Society, Phoenix-park, for maintaining, educating and apprenticing the orphans of soldiers.*

*Hibernian Marine Society. A Marine Nursery on a similar plan, for the children of seamen.*

*Hibernian School Society.*

*Hibernian Bible Society, for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.*

*House of Refuge, Upper Baggot-street. In this House young women of good character, out of place, are received until provided for.*

*Institution for the Tuition of the Deaf and Dumb.*

*Literary Teachers' Society, for the relief of reduced Teachers, and their families.*

*North West Dispensary, Beresford-street.*



*Orphan House for Destitute Boys*, Prussia-street.

*Old Men's Asylum*, Russel-place, Circular-road.

*Richmond Institution*, for the Industrious Blind.

*St. Nicholas and St. Catherine's Hospital*, Francis-street.

*Strangers' Friend Society*. A useful institution, chiefly applied to Strangers.

*Society for Promoting the Comforts of the Poor*.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—Besides those already noticed, Schools are established in every parish in the city; and almost every chapel and meeting-house have separate Schools. There are also several other general ones, conducted on very extensive plans. The DUBLIN WEEKLY FREE SCHOOL, in School-house-lane, Thomas-court, is extensive. There are generally from 11 to 1200 children on the books. There are also several SUNDAY SCHOOLS. To these benevolent institutions others might be added, that reflect the highest honour on the inhabitants of Dublin. There is no city in existence, of the same size, where similar institutions are so numerous.

## DUBLIN LIBRARY SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted for the establishment of a Library. It was originally in Eustace-street, but is now on Burgh-quay, near Carlisle-bridge. The house is new, roomy, and conveniently fitted up for the purpose, and the collection of books extensive. It is open every day in the year, from

ten o'clock to five, and from seven to ten in the evening. It is well supplied with Irish, English and French news-papers, and various periodical publications and pamphlets.

### MARSH'S LIBRARY.

THIS Library was bequeathed by Dr. Marsh, formerly Archbishop of Dublin, and is a very extensive and valuable collection. It is situated near St. Patrick's Cathedral, and is open every day from eleven to three o'clock, Sundays and Holy-days excepted. All graduates and gentlemen have free access, but no book must be taken out of its place, unless in the presence of the Librarian, and subscribing to the rules. None are permitted to study in this Library, unless a graduate, or gentleman who can produce a well attested certificate, &c. It appears to have been originally intended to have been more open to the public, but abuses occasioned the present restrictions. Very few now derive any advantage from the Doctor's liberal institution. There are several good portraits in this Library, among which are Dr. Marsh, Adam Loftus, Archbishop Smith, and others.

### KING'S INNS TEMPLE.

THIS is situated near Henrietta-street, and is an establishment similar to the Temple, in London. The society consists of Benchers, Barristers, Attornies and Students, who, in Term time, dine in the hall. This is called, keeping commons. The government of this society is vested solely in the



Benchers, who have power to make rules, and admit members, *without appeal*. There is a library for the members, who pay five guineas for the use of it. The site of this building appears ill chosen, and a considerable part on one side is not completed.

#### APOTHECARIE'S HALL.

THIS institution was established for the purpose of regulating the profession of Pharmacy in Ireland, and for the sale of simple and compound medicines, prepared under the inspection of a sworn Court of Directors, chosen annually. This establishment is of considerable importance to the country, as the drugs vended at this Hall are undulterated. We are, however, compelled to notice, that we think more attention should be paid to the prices the shop-men some times demand for them. We have *known* different prices asked of strangers at the same time, for *simple* articles, considerable reduction made when the charge has been questioned, and near double the price paid that the article could be obtained for at an Apothecary's shop. If such a practice *now* exists, we hope the Governors will apply a remedy. This Hall is situated in Mary's-street.

#### LINEN HALL.

THIS is a spacious building, established for the reception and sale of the staple article of Ireland. Irish Linen. It is well worth the inspection of a stranger. It is situated in Linen-hall-street.

## STOVE TENTER DRYING HOUSE.

THIS useful and extensive building was erected at the sole expence of Thomas Pleasants, Esq. whose liberality is so well known in Dublin. It is situated in Brown-street, in the Liberty. Previous to its erection the poor weavers were obliged to dry their work out in the open air, so that in the inclement season, thousands of the poor in the liberty were out of employment. Mr. Pleasants taking this into consideration, has expended some thousands of pounds towards their relief by providing so suitable a remedy for their distress.

## PREROGATIVE COURT.

THIS is situated in Henrietta-street, near the King's Inn Temple. The subjects of jurisdiction in this court are the remains of the ancient power of the ecclesiastics of this country. Matrimony, Divorces, Administrations, &c. &c. come under the cognizance of this court. Searches for wills, also are here made, and copies obtained.

## BOTANIC GARDEN.

THE Botanic Garden is situated at Glassnevin, two miles North from the Castle of Dublin. The Garden is the property of the Dublin Society, who have at a great expense, made it worthy of the attention of the curious. It is well laid out, and the hot-houses are furnished with a vast variety of scarce exotics. The whole contains  $16\frac{1}{2}$  Irish acres. It is only open for the public from 12 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays, which frequently occasions a great disap-







7.  
NELSON'S COLUMN



pointment to strangers. We could wish the Society were more liberal in gratifying the public, both at the Society-house and this Garden.

### NELSON'S PILLAR.

THIS Pillar, of which we have given a good engraving, is situated in the centre of Sackville-street, to perpetuate the memory of the hero of Trafalgar. It was built by subscription, and the first stone laid on the 15th Feb. 1808. It is a neat and handsome pillar, on the top of which is a gallery, and a statue of Lord Nelson, leaning against a capstan of a ship, well executed. It is surrounded with iron pallisades and lamps. Its height is 144ft. the statue is 13ft. high, and there are 169 steps to the top. From the top an excellent view of the city and bay may be obtained. It is now opened for the public, the price of admittance is ten pence. On the pillar is the following inscription :

NELSON.  
TRAFALGAR  
XXI  
OCTOBER  
MDCCCV.

NORTH.  
THE NILE.  
I  
AUGUST  
MDCCXCVIII

WEST.  
ST. VINCENT  
XIV  
FEBRUARY  
MDCCXCVII

EAST.  
COPENHAGEN  
II  
APRIL  
MDCCCI

## STATUE OF KING WILLIAM III.

THIS Equestrian Statue was erected by the citizens of Dublin, to commemorate their deliverance from the government of James II. and the revolution. It is a handsome statue of brass, representing King William on horseback, on a high and neat marble pedestal, surrounded with iron palisades. On the pedestal is the following inscription :

GULIELMO Tertio;  
 Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ et Hiberniæ,  
 Regi,  
 Ob Religionem Conservatum,  
 Restitutas Leges,  
 Libertatem Assertam,  
 Cives Dublinienses hanc statuum posuere.

It was finished in the year 1701, and on the 1st of July, being the anniversary of the victory at the Boyne, that event was commemorated round this Statue, with considerable splendour and rejoicings. The same event, as is also the 4th Nov. King William's birth day, is yet observed, but not with the same degree of attention. The Statue is, however, always fresh painted and dressed with ribbons, and an orange mantle, the expense of which is defrayed by the Corporation of the city. It is situated in the middle of College-green, nearly opposite the National bank.



*PRISONS.*

## NEWGATE.

WHEN the city of Dublin was enclosed by a wall, a prison was erected at one of the gates, which stood in the corn-market. This prison was called Newgate. It remained untill the present building was erected.

On the 29th Oct. 1773, the foundation stone of this mansion of misery was laid in Green-street, and the building carried on under the inspection of Mr. Cooley who formed the plan. The expense amounted to £16,000. was raised off the inhabitant of the city, except £2000. granted by the Irish parliament.

It is a large quadrangular pile, extending 170 ft. in front. At the external angles are four round towers, with a cavity in each, through which the filth of the goal is conveyed. On the left side of the entrance is the guard-room, over which is the chapel, and to the right is the Goaler's apartments.

After passing the entrance is an iron gate, that leads to the press yard, where the prisoners have their irons put on and off. From this yard is a passage to apartments in the East front, for those who turn evidence for the Crown, adjoining which is a large room for transports. Another door from this yard communicates with the felons' squares,

wherein are the cells, twelve on each floor, with a stair-case on each side. Before the cells is a corridor walk.

In the centre of the South side is the cistern, to which the water is raised and from thence conveyed to the different cells. On each side of the cistern is the infirmary, divided into two parts, for the separation of the sexes, a distinction observed throughout the building.

The cells for those under sentence of death are truly gloomy ! They compose the cellerage of the East front, and are nine in number.

There are two common halls to the prisoners' yards, where they are allowed the liberty to walk. The Gaoler has apartments to accommodate his *wealthy* tenants.

To enquire into every grievance and excess to which prisoners in general are exposed, would be foreign to our work, and, alas ! too painful. We have reason to fear, that they are of such a nature as requires more attention than is usually paid them. The promiscuous mixture of the untried and convicted, crowded together in a cell; the fees frequently demanded, and the treatment of a prisoner on his entrance, by prisoners, for what is called GARNISH MONEY, should be critically attended to, with several others that should be remedied. Some of the keepers have been accused of detaining in their possession, the heads and bodies



of such as were executed for high treason, till they were putrid, in order to enhance the sums first demanded from their relatives for them. It was rumoured through the prison, that EMMET's head sold for £45. 10s. ! We hope, for the sake of humanity, that these charges were unfounded.— From the known character of the present Gaoler, we hope that every attention in his power is paid to real grievances. The Grand Jury present, at every Easter and Michaelmas Terms, considerable sums for discharging prisoners WITHOUT FEES! notwithstanding which they are still demanded.

#### SHERIFFS' PRISON.

THIS Prison is situated near Newgate, in Greenstreet, and is appropriated to the use of Debtors only, some of whom appear to live in no contemptible style, while others are the reverse! We understand, that some material alterations have been made, relative to the rules and regulations of this Prison, much to the advantage of the unfortunate tenant; and we sincerely hope that every means will be used by those invested with authority, to prevent and redress the grievances, that almost in every prison still exist.

A gentleman of the name of Powell, feeling for confined Debtors in Dublin, vested the sum of £800. in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen's hands, for their relief. From the interest of this money, each Debtor receives on Christmas-eve, a benefaction of a quartern loaf, a piece of beef, some coals, and 1s. 1d. in cash.

## CITY MARSHALSEA.

This is a small prison adjoining the other, and is occupied by persons confined for small debts.

## FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

This prison is also for Debtors, and is situated in Marshal-lane, near Thomas-street. The number in general in this prison, is considerable.

## KILMAINHAM GOAL.

This Gaol is large, and well adapted for the purposes intended. It is the County Prison, and is situated at Kilmainham, from whence prisoners are brought to the Session-house, in Green-street, for trial. At the front of this Gaol, as also at Newgate, criminals who suffer death are executed.

## SESSIONS HOUSE.

This is a neat and spacious court, where prisoners are tried for capital offences. It is well fitted up, and is usually crowded on such occasions. It is situated in Green-street, between Newgate and the Sheriffs' Prison. The Justices and Town Clerks offices are in this building.

## NEW BRIDEWELL.

This is a large and new building situated on the South side of the Liffey, on the Circular-road, near New-street. It was began in the year 1811, and the expences of the building, which was estimated at £28,691. is raised by presentments of £1000. at each Easter, and Michaelmas Terms off the city of Dublin.



### RICHMOND GENERAL PENITENTARY.

THIS is also a new and very spacious building, which was begun during the administration of the Duke of Richmond. It is situated in Grange Gorman-lane. It is for the reception of such convicts, from all parts of the kingdom who have been sentenced to transportation.

### PENITENTARY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

THIS Penitentiary is situated in Smithfield, and was first opened in November 1801. The prisoners are kept to constant employment.

### ADULT FEMALE PENITENTARY.

THIS institution was begun in the year 1809, since which time a considerable number have been admitted.

### PENITENTARY JAMES'S-STREET.

THIS is also a Female Penitentiary for prisoners, who are sentenced to a limited confinement.

### ST. SEPULCHRE'S PRISON.

THIS is a new prison for debtors, belonging to the Liberty of St. Sepulchre's. It is situated in the Long Lane, near the new Meath Hospital.

*BRIDGES.*

## ESSEX BRIDGE.

ESSEX BRIDGE was first erected in the year 1676, but being decayed, the present one was built in 1754. Its length is 250 feet, and its breadth 51. From laying the first stone to its being completed, was one year, five months and twenty-one days.

Every stone in Essex Bridge is in exact proportion with those in Westminster Bridge, as three to four in height, and as one to four in length. It has lately been repaired, and the upper part much improved. The tide rises at this Bridge 10 feet.

## CARLISLE BRIDGE.

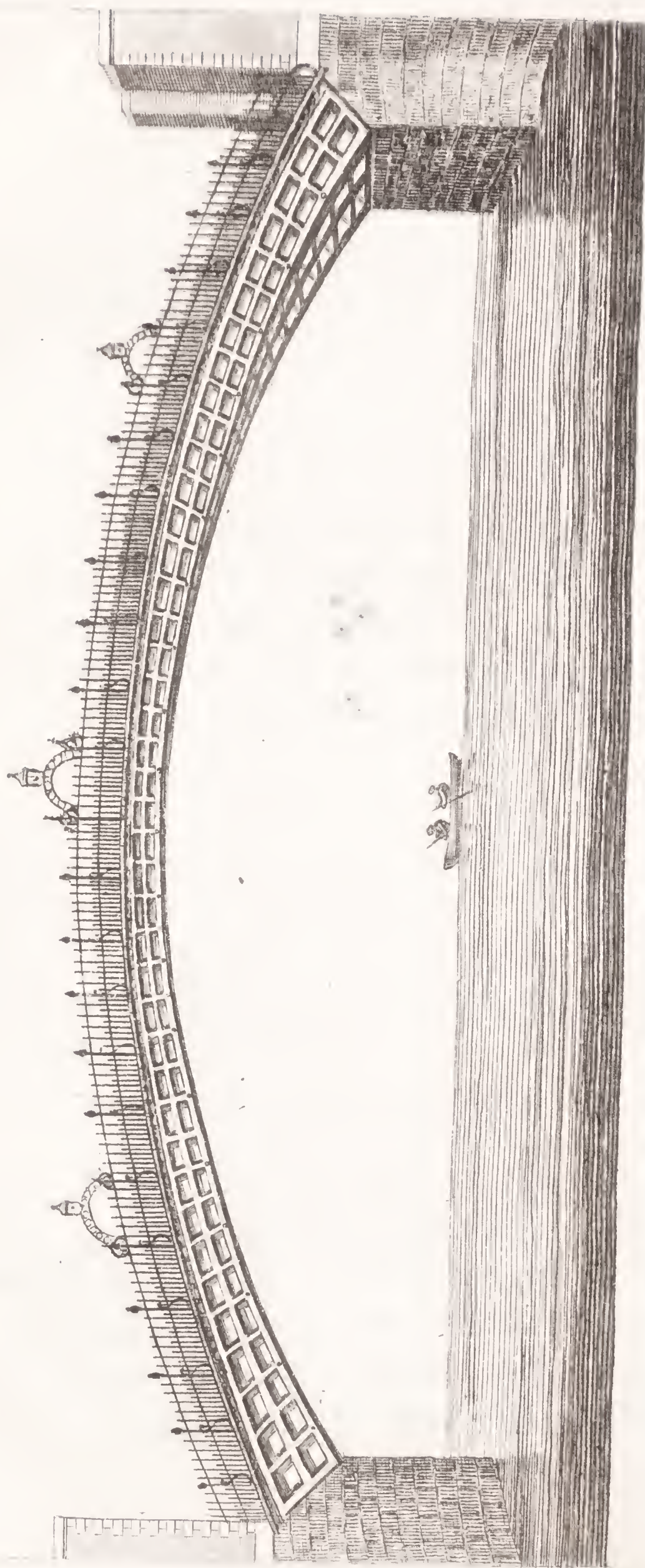
This is a handsome stone Bridge, which communicates from Westmorland-street to Sackville-street. It was begun in the year 1791. Vessels, at high water, come up the Liffey as far as this Bridge, where they unload.

## QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

This Bridge was erected on the site of Arran Bridge, a mean building, erected in 1684, and destroyed by the flood in October, 1763. With its new name it assumed a very elegant form, consisting of three arches, in length 140 feet. It was about four years building, and was finished in 1768.







THE NEW IRON BRIDGE,  
or Wellington Bridge.



## RICHMOND BRIDGE.

THIS is a new and handsome Bridge, and the broadest in the city, it is situated near the Four Courts. It was first opened for the public, on St. Patrick's day, 1816. It cost building, £28,700.

## SARAH BRIDGE.

ON the 22d June, 1791, Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, laid the foundation of this Bridge, which received its name on the occasion. It is 256 feet long, and 38 broad, having only one elliptic arch, 104 feet in diameter. The key-stone is 22 feet above high water. It is allowed to be a model of beautiful architecture. It forms a communication between Island-bridge to near the Phoenix park.

## NEW IRON BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge, of which a representation is given, has lately been erected across the Liffey, opposite Liffey-street. It is 140 feet long, 12 feet wide in the clear, and rises 12 feet in the middle, above high water mark. It is cast in six length peices, of three rows, one on each side, and one in the centre. The whole expence of bridge, fixing, &c. was near £3000. It is the property of Alderman John Claudius Beresford, and William Walsh, Esq. Passengers are charged one halfpenny each for crossing. It was first opened for the public on the 19th day of May, 1816.

## WHITWORTH BRIDGE.

THIS is now building opposite Church-street. The first stone was laid by his Excellency Lord Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant, on the 16th day of October, 1816. From his Excellency this Bridge derives its name.

## QUAYS.

THE Quays of the city of Dublin are a very considerable ornament to the Metropolis, and produce a pleasing effect when viewed from any of the bridges. They have of late been much improved, by the erection of the new walls, and now a complete communication being formed from the East to the West part of the city,—they exceed any that are known.



## SQUARES, &amp;c.



## SAINT STEPHEN'S GREEN.

THIS Green is considered one of the largest squares in Europe, being nearly an English mile round. It contains about seventeen acres. In the centre is an equestrian statue of George II. in brass, erected in 1758. The situation is pleasant, and the houses, though unequal, are in general handsome. This square, has lately been inclosed in a neat manner with spacious gravel walks without.



## MERRION SQUARE.

THIS is near St. Stephen's-green, and though not so large, is laid out with taste. To the West is a handsome lawn, at the rere of the Dublin Society House. This square is much visited as a fashionable walk, particularly on the North side, on a Sunday after two o'clock. A Band of one of the regiments in the city generally attend to play, when, if the weather is fine, the number present is considerable.

## RUTLAND SQUARE.

THIS Square has already been noticed, in the description of the Lying-in-Hospital, with which it is connected, and is a very fashionable place of amusement. In the centre of Palace-row, which forms one of the squares, is the Earl of Charlemount's house, which claims attention, not only for the beauty of its architecture, but for its being a repository of the Fine arts.

The interior parts are models of convenience. The apartments are well disposed, and embellished by a good collection of paintings. One of Rembrandt's finest pieces is in this collection, it represents Judas repenting, and casting the silver pieces on the ground. In the same room is a portrait of Cæsar Borgia, by Titian. Here is also a picture by Hogarth, from which no copy was ever taken, till lately by an artist in this city. It represents a lady sitting in a desponding air, and an officer of-

fering her his hat full of money and jewels, which he has just won from her : eager desire is expressed in his countenance, and in hers, repentance and hesitation.

The Library is a most elegant apartment, containing a valuable collection of the best writers. At one end in an anti-room, is a fine copy of Venus de Medicis, sculptured on the spot by Mr. Wilton. There are also two other small rooms, one, a cabinet of pictures and antiquaries, and the other, of medals. His Lordship has also some handsome statues, and Egyptian curiosities.

#### MOUNTJOY SQUARE.

THIS is also a handsome Square, round which are neat and well built houses. It is on the North side of the Liffey, in a very genteel part of the city. To this Square also the fashionable resort when a band plays in the evening.

#### FITZWILLIAM SQUARE.

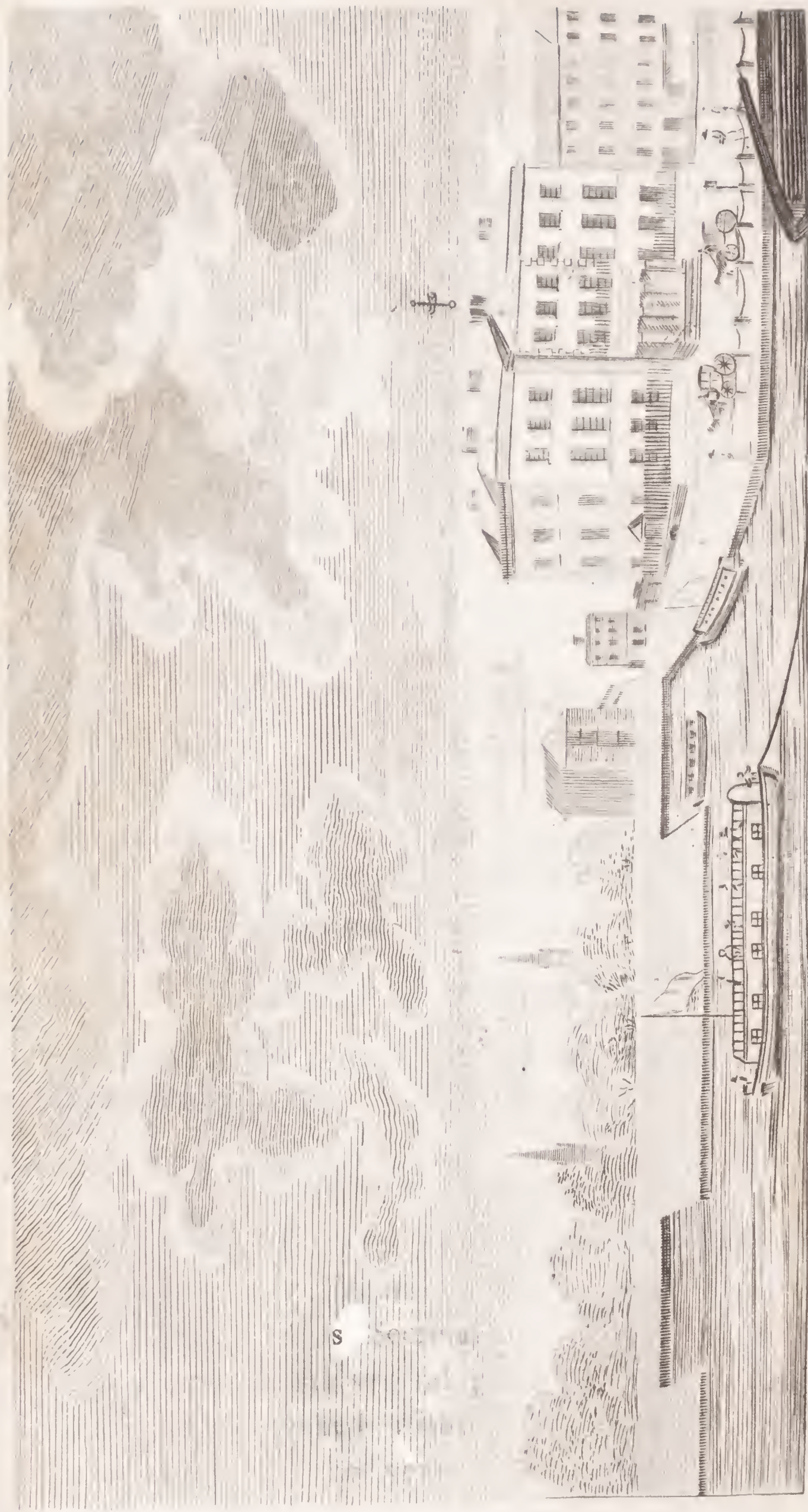
THIS is a new square, not yet completed, it is not so large as the others, but is neat.

#### PHŒNIX PARK.

THIS royal and beautiful Park is seven miles in circumference. It is allotted chiefly to the use of the Viceroy and his Secretaries. It is neatly laid out with trees, has several good pieces of water, and is well stocked with deer. The Earl of Chesterfield, in the year 1747, erected a neat







THE GRAND CANAL HOTEL & PORTOBELLO HARBOUR



Corinthian pillar, near the centre, with a Phoenix on the top. On his Majesty's birth day, there is a grand review of all the military of the city and country adjacent, in this Park, which is well worth seeing. The prospect from the Magazine or Salute Battery, is beautiful and extensive. In this Park is to be Erected a Pillar to the memory of his grace the Duke of Wellington.

## GRAND CANAL.

THIS Canal opens a direct communication from the Metropolis to the river Shannon, and might not only be beneficial to the Country, but to all interested, but for what is too prevalent in Ireland, a too expensive establishment and *jobbing*.

Such was the prospect that presented itself a few years past, with respect to *this* Canal, that £100. of the company's stock sold as high as near £140. is has since been reduced so low as £15. The debt of the Company is *one million*, which, when the interest became due, in September 1816, the Directors anounced their inability to pay the same, and accordingly suspended payment.

Two boats leaves Dublin every morning for Athy, Tullamore, and Shannon harbour, and two also from the Shannon harbour, Tullamore, and Athy, for Dublin.

PORTOBELLO HOTEL,—From this Hotel, of which we have given a view, the packet boats depart and arrive at. Similar ones have been built on the line at considerable expence, some of which are now compleatly useless.

FLOATING DOCKS —Connected with this Canal are the docks near Ringsend. One is 4000 feet long, by 330 broad, and the other is 2000 feet long. There are three large sea locks, to admit ships from the river, and three graving docks, for such vessels as need repair. Notwithstanding the vast expence these docks cost they are generally nearly empty.

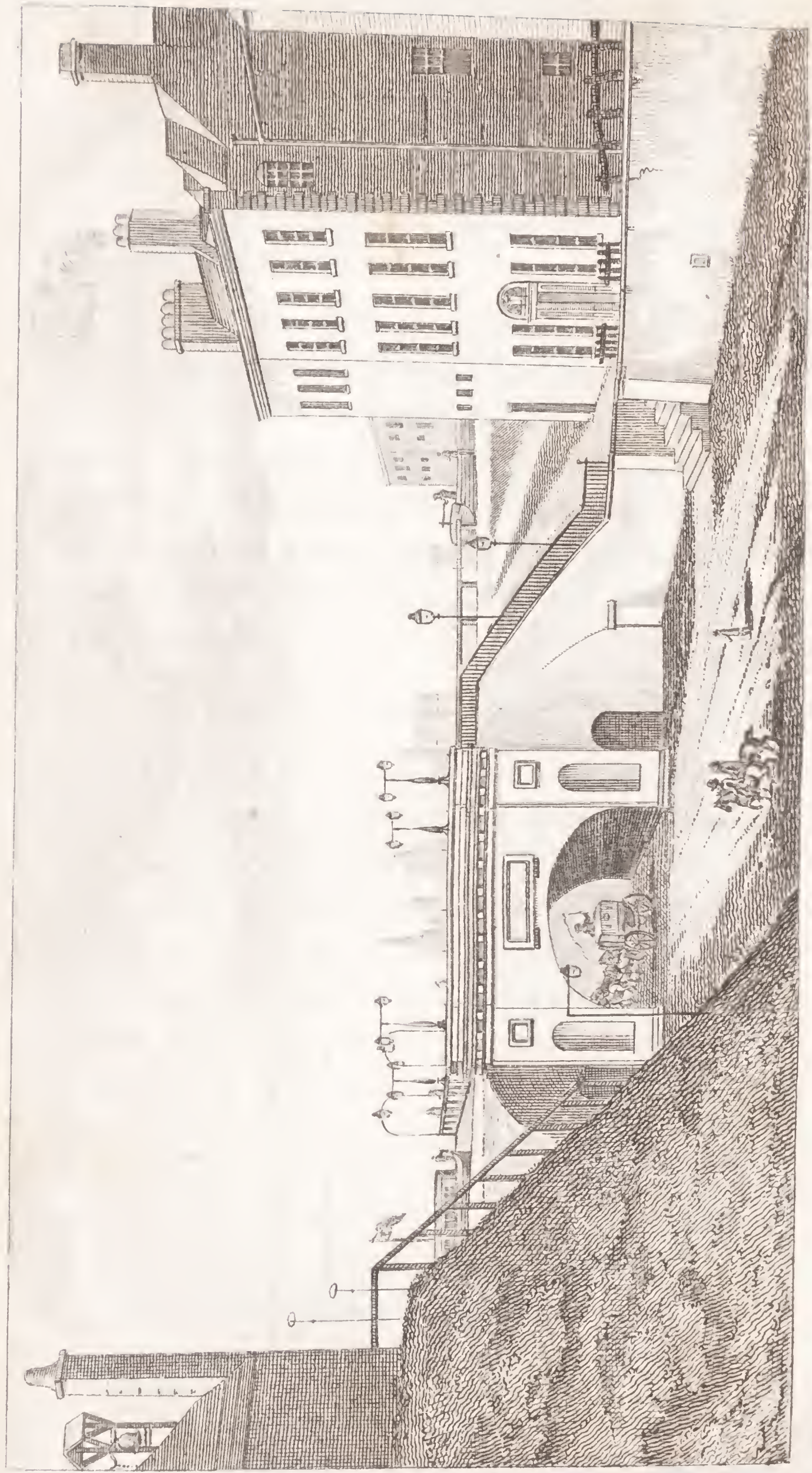
### ROYAL CANAL.

THE ROYAL CANAL, like the Grand Canal, extends from the City to the river Shannon, and like that has been injured by the same cause. In consequence of the insolvency of the Company, an act passed in the Imperial Parliament which now promises to be of considerable service to the creditors, and benefit to the country. The Canal is now vested in the Directors General of Inland Navigation, under whose management much has already been effected, and much more benefit is expected. —The Navigation of this Canal has been extended from Mullingar to the Shannon, a distance of near 30 miles, at the sole expence of Government, without one shilling from the revenue of the establishment.

The accomodation to passengers who travel in the packet boats, is certainly very respectable







*Foster Aqueduct & Royal Canal House*



The boats travel at the rate of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour, and the ordinary on board is both reasonable and good. There are two cabins in every boat, and two seperate fares. No charge is made in either cabin for a child under two years old, and only half price for any between that age and ten. No servants in livery are to be admitted in the first cabin, and dogs, if admitted to be paid for as passengers. No compensation is to be made to servants.

A boat leaves the Royal Canal House, at the Broad Stone, for Mullingar, every morning, at Six o'clock in summer, and Seven in winter, and another Boat leaves Mullingar for Dublin.—Rates of passage as follows:

## DUBLIN TO MULLINGAR.

No.	STAGES.	Miles	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.
			<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
1	Clonsilla, or Carhamp- ton Bridge } 6	1	3	0 10
2	Rye Aqueduct.....	9	1 11	1 3
3	Maynooth.....	12	2 6	1 8
4	Kilcock.....	15	3 2	2 1
5	Ferns, or 17th Lock...	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6	2 4
6	Newcastle.....	21	4 4	2 11
7	Moyvally Hotel.....	24	5 0	3 4
8	Boyne Aqueduct.....	26	5 5	3 8
9	Thomastown.....	33	6 10	4 2
10	Mullingar.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4	4 10

## EXHIBITIONS.

THE ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, annually exhibits, in the summer, a good collection of pictures

of the old masters, that are procured by a committee from the several proprietors. This exhibition generally claims particular attention.—Admittance one shilling and three pence.

SOCIETY OF IRISH ARTIST'S.—This Society also exhibits at the same time, such new productions as have not appeared in public before. Several pictures of considerable merit, have been produced at different times, but the Society being divided into two parties, their late exhibitions have not claimed much attention.

Various Exhibitions occasionally appear in Dublin, such as Museums, Waxwork, Panorama's, Wild Beasts, &c. &c. but being uncertain no account can be given of them. The Dublin Society and College Museums are open winter and summer, at the time before noticed.



## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

*Among the Public Amusements of the City of Dublin may be classed the Theatre.*



### THEATRE ROYAL.

THIS Theatre is situated in Crow-street, and is considered, by good judges, to be one of the best constructed, for the advantages of audience and actors, in the three kingdoms. It has lately undergone considerable repairs, and has been embellished in a neat style.



The ceiling has been raised 6 feet, in the centre of which is a highly finished allegorical painting, representing Hibernia protected by Jupiter, and crowned by Mars; supported on the left by the emblems of the linen, and on the right, by the woollen manufacture. Near Hibernia is Industry, and at a distance, Mercury. Jupiter leans on the eagle that stands upon his thunder-bolt, and is attended by boys, as is also Hibernia. This ceiling is esteemed well executed. On that part immediately over the stage, which has also been raised, is represented Apollo and Fame.

BOXES.—The painting on the pannels of the boxes are numerous, and executed in a neat style. The subject of the first and second tier is taken from *Homer's Iliad*, and the two others, from *Telemachus*. On the Lord Lieutenant's box are various representations of the battle of Troy, the women of Iliu by the persuasion of Juno setting fire to the fleet, &c. &c.

The present proprietors have certainly done much to gratify the public. The house, in general, is well filled, and some of the actors are often of the first rate talents. When the Lord and Lady Lieutenant attend, the house is crowded. There still exist, however, an evil of which we cannot but complain: On the King and Queen's birth day, the boxes are announced to be "*free for the Ladies!*" on which occasion no lady of character attend, as such insults have been offered to female delicacy

by prowling banditti of dissipated coxcombs who attend on purpose, and prowl from box to box, as would disgrace the vilest reptiles in society. If such abominable practices cannot be prevented, the custom of *free admittance on such terms*, ought, for the honour of the City to be discontinued. We hope, therefore, that the Proprietors will use their utmost influence to prevent the repetition of such disgraceful scenes. This Theatre opens about the beginning of November and closes about the end of August.

### NEW CIRCUS.

#### LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

Since the conversion of Astley's Theatre into a Chapel, nothing of the kind has been permanently established in Dublin, but Mr. Cooke, (whose equestrian talents are well known,) has lately opened this Circus with the greatest encouragement. Such as are fond of seeing extraordinary feats of strength, agility and horsemanship, will attend this house, and we understand, that a succession of performers are engaged, who are likely to attract a crowded audience.

THEATRE FISHAMBLE-STREET.—This is small, and fitted up for an audience, but, though considered a private Theatre is often open for various performances.



ANNUAL CONCERT.—The Irish Musical Fund Society have an annual Concert for the relief of distressed musicians and their families at the Rotunda. This is generally attended by all the higher rank and fashionables in the Metropolis. There are, also, occasionally Concerts that are well attended. New compositions of considerable merit, and of every species are daily, issuing from the press, that are performed by some of the first rate talents.

ROTUNDA GARDENS.—The Rotunda Gardens are open every evening during summer, in fine weather. On this occasion the gardens are illuminated with varigated lamps, and a band of musicians attend till 11 o'clock. The price of admittance is only five pence, which is applied to the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—Among the annual amusements of the inhabitants of Dublin, few claim more attention (particularly among the middle ranks of Society) than Donnybrook Fair. Here, for a week crowds are constantly attending and all kind of public amusements exhibited. About 60 large tents are pitched, where entertainment of every description may be obtained. During this Fair, little business is done among the labouring class of Dublin. It begins the 26th day of August.

PALMERSTOWN AND RATHFARNHAM FAIRS.—Claim also much attention, but are not equal to Donnybrook.

GRAND ANNUAL REVIEW.—On the King's birth day there is an annual review of all the Troops in Dublin, in the Phoenix, park by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and all the principal military officers. On this occasion many thousands of the Citizens of Dublin attend.

GRAND BALLS AND SUPPERS.—There are frequently amusements of this kind in Dublin, and occasionally masquerades.



### *PROCESSIONS, CUSTOMS, &c.*

LORD MAYOR'S DAY, is celebrated on the 30th of September, annually, on which day the new chief magistrate enters upon the duties of his office. On this occasion, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, High Sheriffs, &c. proceed in state from the Mansion House to the assembly House, William-street, where being joined by the Common Council and other Corporation Officers, they proceed in procession to the Castle, accompanied by music and a foot company of battle-axe guards, in ancient dress. After being sworn into office, before the Lord Lieutenant, they proceed in like manner to the Session-House, to open the Courts, when, the High Sheriffs being sworn, the procession returns. In the evening a sumptuous dinner on this occasion is given, at the Mansion House, to the Lord Lieutenant, and principal nobility and gentry.



THE 29<sup>th</sup> OF SEPTEMBER, the day previous to the Lord Mayor's going out of office, he proceeds in like manner to Christ Church, where a sermon is preached on the occasion.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—There are (exclusive of the Commissions) four Quarter Sessions every year for the trial of prisoners. At the opening of each the Lord Mayor and High Sheriffs proceed in state from the Mansion House to the Session House, to open the same.

PREAMBULATION OF THE CITY.—Every three years, the Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs, City Officers, &c. preambulate the City, to shew the extent of his Lordship's jurisdiction. At Ringsend he throws a dart into the river to shew the extent of his prerogative in that direction, and on passing through a street, called the Cross Poddle, a part of which is without his boundaries, he is always stopt by a number of persons belonging to the liberty, who resist his progress, and do not allow him to pass until he surrenders his sword, and when, having passed, is not returned without a gift and security for the liberation of a prisoner.

OPENING THE FOUR COURTS.—On the first sitting day of every Term, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the twelve Judges, &c. proceed in procession through the hall to the King's Bench Chambers to open the Courts.

KING'S BIRTH DAY.—On this day, there is a procession of all the Mail Coaches through the principal streets of the City, to the Castle, to be reviewed by the Lord Lieutenant. On this occasion the Coachmen and Guards, always appear in new livery, and the Coaches and Horses, make a handsome appearance.

DOING HOMAGE —This is a curious and ancient custom which although performed four times every year appears to be but little known to either the citizens of Dublin or strangers. On the third day previous to the end of every Term, the Choristers of Christ Church, to secure their estates and immunities go to the Court of Exchequer, and *do Homage* to the King, before the Barons in open Court. On this occasion Prayers are read, and an anthem sung on the Green Cloth, which being ended a certificate is handed to the Court to sign, to certify that they have duly performed the same, when they depart. With this certificate, two of them afterwards attend at the Treasury office and receives the sum of two Pounds. This entitles them to all their revenues.

ST. JOHN'S WELL.—This is situated near Island Bridge. It is almost inconceivable what numbers, particularly of the lower rank in life, repair to this Well, on St. John's Day, to drink the water on the supposition of its efficacy on this day. A Number of Tents are pitched, and the same entertainment as at a fair.



**ST. JAMES'S DAY.** On this day an immense number of the same class resort to St. James's Church yard, when the graves are all garnished with cut paper, &c. It is said that the Pope always prays for the souls of all buried in this Church-yard, on this day, which occasions this annual custom.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY.**—The anniversary of this day is always observed with peculiar gratification in Ireland, a considerable number of all rank, in society, wear a shamrock in their hats, family and friendly parties are formed, who spend the evening together. There is also a Grand Ball and Supper given at the Castle.

**HOLY EVE.**—The Custom of observing Holy Eve is very general in Ireland, and claims almost as much attention in the evening as St. Patrick's Day.

**SCARVES AT FUNERALS.**—The wearing of Linen Scarves at Funerals is peculiar to Ireland. It was invented by Mr. Prior, to encourage the linen trade and first used at the funeral of Mr. Connolly, speaker of the House of Commons in, October 1729.

**THE 1ST DAY OF JULY,** the Commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne; *the 12th of July*, the Battle of Aughrim; and *the 4th of November*, the Birth day of King William the III. are always observed with peculiar attention, by a great number of Protestants, not only in the City, but throughout the Kingdom.

## 198 PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

### CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

THERE are several *Circulating Libraries* in the City, where books are lent to read by the week, quarter, or year, on moderate terms, some of which however are very contracted. The most extensive and general for the greatest variety of publications is Kempston's, Sackville-street.



## PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

It would be utterly impossible, in this work, to give a Catalogue of the various Pictures of real merit, that are scattered over the City of Dublin, a list therefore of some of the principal proprietors is here briefly given.

*Earl of Charlemont, Palace-row.*—Besides those noticed in our description of Rutland-square, Judas returning the 30 peices of silver, by *Rembrant*, a portrait of Cæsar Borgio, by *Titian*, and the Lady's Last Stake, by *Hogarth*, St. Paul, by *Vandyke*, Italian Musician's, by *Tinterotto*, The Gate of Calais, or the Roast Beef of old England, by *Hogarth*, and many others of the ancient masters.

*Lady Harriet Daley, Henrietta-street.*—The Assumption of the Virgin, *Murillio*, Magdalen, *Guido*, Cleopatra, by *Baroccio*, and others of equal merit.

*Earl of Farnham, Palace-row.*—The Woman taken in Adultry, by *Caravaggio*, return of the Prodigal son, *Romanelli*, a fine Gasper, *Poussin*, Venus taken the thorn out of her foot, by *Paolo Veronese*, good sketches by *S. Ricei*, &c. &c..

*Henry Charles Sirr, Esq. Dublin Castle.*—Magdalen, by *Titian*, Venus and Adonus, by *Titian*, St. Sebastin, *Guido*, and many others, by the celebrated old masters.

*John Dunn, Esq. Sackville-street.*—The Holy Family, *Ruben*, a Dead Christ, *Augustino*, *Carracci*, &c. &c.



*John Sweetman, Esq.* Britain-street.—The Anointing of Christ, by *Annibal, Carracci*. The Solitude, by *Nicholas Poussin*, The Virgin and Child, by *Carracci*, Brazen Serpent, by *C. L. Brun*, &c. &c.

*George Hill, Esq.* Buckinham-street.—A *Vertumnes*, and *Pomona*, and many specimens of the old Masters.

*Trinity College*, Provost House, Grafton-street.

*Hon. Rev. John Pomroy*, Merrion-square, has an extensive collection of the old Masters.

*Lady Belvidere*, Denmark-street.

*Bishop of Down*, Great George's-street, North.

*Marquis of Waterford*, Marlborough-street.

*Bishop of Derry*, Merrion-square.

*Dowager Rosmore*, Merrion-street.

*Lord Lifford*, Merrion-square.

*Sir Charles Ormsby, Bart.* Ely-place.

*Richard Fox, Esq.* Hume-street.

*Mrs. Talbot*, Eccles-street.

*Thomas Potter, Esq.* Cavendish-row.

*David Fitzgerald, Esq.* Stephen's-green, North.

*John Boyd, Esq.* Stephen's-green, South.

*Mark Byrne, Esq.* Fitzwilliam-street.

*Rev. Mr. Seymour*, Baggot-street.

*Francis Knox, Esq.* Gardiner's-place.

*Dr. Tuke*, Stephen's-green, West.

*John Graves, Esq.* Fitzwilliam-square.

*John Latouche, Esq.* Merrion-square.

*Thomas Maning, Esq.* Gloucester-street.

*Henry Maning, Esq.* Grenville-street.

*William Moore, Esq.* Capel-street.

*John Smily, Esq.* Baggot-street.

The foregoing list is all that at present have come within our knowledge, we have no doubt but there are several others that possess many valuable Paintings, equally deserving of notice, we hope, therefore, on a future occasion, to be able to increase the list, and will gladly receive any communication from any Lady or Gentleman, who may possess the same.

## LIST OF BARRACKS.

ROYAL, Barrack-street, divided into four neat squares, and are capable of containing 4000 Foot, and 1000 Horse.

Island-bridge, <i>Artillery</i>	George's-street, <i>Infantry</i>
Portobello, <i>Cavalry</i>	Kevin-street, <i>ditto</i>
Baggot-street, <i>ditto</i>	Coombe, <i>ditto</i>
James's-street, <i>Infantry</i>	Pigeon-House, <i>ditto</i>
Richmond, Kilmainham, <i>ditto</i>	Townsend-street, depot, <i>do</i> ,

## LIST OF ESTABLISHED PARISH CHURCHES.

St. Andrew's, Andrew-street	St. Mary's, Mary's-street
St. Ann's, Dawson-street	St. Michael's, High-street.
St. Audoen's, Audoen's-arch	St. Michan's, Church-street
St. Bridget's, Bride-street	St. Nicholas within, Nicholas-st
St. Catherine's, Thomas-street	St. Nicholas without, in ruins
St. George's, Hardwicke-place	St. Paul's, King's-street
St. James's, James's-street	St. Peter's, Aungier-street
St. John's, Fishamble-street	St. Thomas's, Marlboro'-street
St. Luke's, Coombe	St. Werburgh's, Werburgh-st.
St. Mark's, Mark-street	

In addition there are, St. Kevin's, Kevin-street, united to St. Peter's; St. George's, Temple-street, a Chapel of ease; Castle Chapel, for the Viceory, &c.

## CHAPELS NOT UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP.

Magdalen Asylum, Leeson-st.	Sunday School, North Strand
Bethesda, Dorset-street	Marine School, Rogerson's-Q.
Lying-in-Hospital, Britain-st.	Hibernia School, Phoenix Park
Bluecoat-Hosp. Blackhall-st.	Molyneaux Asylum, Peter-st.
Foundling-Hosp. Mt. Brown	

## FOREIGN CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

German Lutheran Church, Poolbeg-street  
 French Calvinist Church, Peter's-street, *shut*  
 St. Patrick's French Chapel, Patrick's Cathedral

## PROTESTANT DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSE

Mary's-abbey,	Presbyterian,	Westminster Confession
Usher's-court,	ditto,	ditto
Strand-street.	ditto,	Unitarians
Eustace-street,	ditto,	ditto
Mass-lane,	Presbyterian,	Burgher Seceders
Mary's-abbey,	ditto	Anti-Burgher ditto
Plunket-street,	Independant	
York-street,	ditto	
Swift's-alley,	Baptist	
Bishop-street	Moravian	
Mountjoy-square,	Methodist (Wesley Chapel)	
Whitefriar-street,	ditto	
Hendrick-street,	ditto	
Ranelagh,	ditto	(Cullen's-wood Avenue)
Sycamore-alley,	Quakers	
Meath-street,	ditto	

THE Jews have no Synagouge in Dublin, nor in Ireland, but they have a Burying-ground near Ballybough-bridge.



## ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH CHAPELS.

Townsend-street	Mary's-lane
Francis-street	Meath-street
Liffey-street	James's-street
Arran-quay	Bridge-street
Marlboro'-street	Hardwick-street
Exchange-st, (St. Michael's and John's)	

## FRIARIES.

Denmark-street	Cook-street (Adam & Eve)
Clarendon-street	Church-street
French-street (St. Patrick)	Thomas-street (St. John)
Ash street	

## NUNNERIES.

George's-hill	Clontarf
James's-street	Harold's-cross
King-street	Ranelagh
Warren-Mount, (new)	

## LIST OF FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES.

Albion, 28 Westmorland-st.	Westminster, 40, Dame-st.
Globe, 37, Westmorland-st.	Eagle, 25, Dame-street
Hope, 18, Westmorland-st.	London, 5, College-green
Hibernian, 42, Dame-street	Atlas, 33, Batchelors-walk
Dublin, 35, Dame-street	Pelican, 76, Sackville-street
Phoenix, 85, Dame-street	London Union, 29, College-gr.
Commercial, Commercial-Buildings	Marine, Commercial Buildings
British and Irish United, 40, Dame-st.	Sun, 29, Dame-street
Norwich, 2, Capel-street.	Irish, Royal Exchange
	London, do. 5, College-green

## LIST OF BANKERS.

Sir William Gleadow Newcomen & Co. Castle-street
Right Hon. David Latouche & Co. Castle-street
John Finlay & Co. Jervis-street
Ball's & Co. Henry-street
Robert Shaw & Co. Foster-place
Sir William Alexander & Co. Sackville-street

COUNTRY BANKERS NOTES *Payable in Dublin.*

Belfast, Gordon & Co. at Watson & Law's, Abbey-street
Lurgon, Brownlow & Co. at Messrs. Phelps's, Capel-street

Payable only from ten to two o'clock.

## LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

BILTON, 51, Sackville-street  
 Boot Inn, Boot-lane  
 Belfast, 46, Capel-street  
 Commercial, Commercial Buildings  
 Coffey, 11, New Denmark-street  
 Castle, Essex-street  
 Charlemount 34, Sackville-street  
 Dempster's, Queen's Head, 25, Bride-street  
 Duffey, 16, Duke-street  
 Dwyer's, —, Exchequer-street  
 Dunn's, —, Mary-street  
 Dollard's, 2, Bolton-street  
 Enniskillen Hotel, 97, Capel-street  
 Farrell, 41, Exchequer-street  
 Finnegan, 45, Mary-street  
 Farrell, 1, Dorset-street  
 Finnegan, 4, Demnick-street  
 Gosson's, 6, Bolton-street  
 Grand Canal, Portobello  
 Kearns's, 26, Sackville-street  
 Kearns's, 58, Kildare-street  
 Leinster, 28, Fredrick-street  
 Leech's Royal, 41, Kildare-street  
 Morrison's, Dawson-street  
 M'Evoy's, 5 & 6, Kildare-street  
 Moira, 13 & 14, Sackville-street  
 M'Donald's, 39, Mary-street  
 M'Cann, 65, Pill lane  
 M'Namara, 4, Wormwood gate  
 Mitchell, 31, Bridge-street  
 Old Ram, 20, Aungier-street  
 Prince of Wales's, 19, Sackville-street  
 Power, 109, Thomas street  
 Royal Mail Coach, 12, Dawson-street  
 Royal Hibernian, 47, Dawson-street  
 Rylands, 45, Sackville-street  
 Ryan's, 154, Great Britain-street  
 Robinson, 47, Mary-street  
 Teeling, 47, King-street  
 Tuthill, 51, Dawson-street  
 Wicklow, 24, Stephen's-green, North  
 Watkin's, 56, City-quay  
 Waterford 17, Sackville-street



## LIST OF MAIL COACHES.

Cork, Royal Mail Coach Hotel, 12, Dawson-street.  
 Cork, (Mid-Day) by Cashel, ditto  
 Enniskillen, Royal Mail Coach Hotel, 97, Capel-street  
 Galway, Royal Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street.  
 Londonderry, Gosson's Hotel, Bolton-street  
 Limerick, Royal Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street  
 Northern Coach, Royal Mail Coach Hotel, 97, Capel-street  
 Sligo, Royal Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street  
 Wexford, Wexford Hotel, 41, Harry-street, off Grafton-st.  
 Waterford, Moira Hotel, New Sackville-street  
 A Mail Coach attends the Packet for Holyhead, every  
 Evening, from the Mail Coach Hotel, Dawson-street

## LIST OF STAGE COACHES.

Athboy, Royal Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street  
 Athlone, ditto  
 Ballinasloe ditto  
 Black Rock, 133, Baggot-street  
 Cork, Royal Mail Coach Hotel, 12, Dawson-street  
 Cashel, ditto  
 Cootehill, Royal Mail Coach Hotel, 97, Capel-street  
 Castlepollard, Royal Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street  
 Cavan, (by Navan and Kells) Royal Mail Coach Hotel,  
 No. 97, Capel-street,  
 Drogheda, Gosson's Hotel, 6, Bolton-street  
 Drogheda, Leonard's Hotel, 2, Bolton-street  
 Dunleary, 155, Baggot-street  
 Enniskillen and Killeshandra, Gosson's Hotel, Bolton-st.  
 Killeshandra, Royal Mail Coach Hotel, 97, Capel-street  
 Kilkenny, Royal Mail Coach Hotel, 12, Dawson-street  
 Limerick, Hibernian Hotel, 46, Dawson-street  
 Limerick, (another route) ditto  
 Monaghan, ditto  
 Mullingar, ditto  
 Newry, Gosson's Hotel, Bolton-street  
 Ross, Moira Hotel, New Sackville-street  
 Wexford and Ross, Royal Mail Coach Office, 41, Harry-  
 street, off Grafton-street.

## STEAM PACKETS.

Two Steam Packets have lately been established, to sail  
 between Dublin and Holyhead. They are commodiously  
 fitted up for passengers, and sail from Howth harbour, general-  
 ly every second day. Another is also preparing to sail from  
 the Liffey to Dunleary, every day.

### LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Carrick's Morning Post, Batchelors-walk (Daily Morning)  
 Correspondent, Dame-street (Daily Evening)  
 Chronicle, Dame-street, (Three-days Evening)  
 Dublin Gazette, Parliament-street.  
 Dublin Evening Post, Trinity-street (Three-days Evening)  
 Dublin Journal, Parliament-street  
 Freeman's Journal, Trinity-street (Daily Morning)  
 Hibernian Journal, Anglesea-street (Daily Morning)  
 Saunders's News Letter, Dame-street (Daily Morning)  
 Weekly Gazette, Strand-street.

### LIST OF TAXES COLLECTED IN DUBLIN.

Hearth and Windows

Grand Jury

Anna Liffey

Wide Street

Minister's Money

Parish Cess

Watch

Pipe Water

Metal Main

Paving and Lighting

Foundling Hospital

Parish Clerk's Dues

Card Tax.—This Tax is only paid for Houses that pay Twenty-shillings Minister's Money.

Quay Tax.—Every House on the Quays, pay Two shillings per foot, in addition to other Taxes.

Square Tax.—All Houses in the several Squares pay an extra Tax, for the Square in proportion to its breadth.

Poddle Tax.—This Tax is paid by all Houses built over, or near the course of the River Poddle.

There are, also, occasional Taxes, such as Private Still Fine, Mob Tax, &c. &c.

### LIST OF PUBLIC BATHS.

Temple-street

Sea Point

Irish Town

Crane-lane

Merrion

North Wall

Black Rock

Annesley Bridge

### SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Since our description of this Cathedral, the repairs noticed, have been compleated, when several curious specimens of Antiquity were discovered—the Ancient Ground Floor of the North Isle, some Stone Coffins, and other relicks worthy of notice.



## LIST OF PLACES

*Frequently Resorted to in the Vicinity of Dublin.*

**BLACK ROCK**, near four miles S. E. from the Castle. It commands a good view of the Bay and adjacent country, and is a great resort of company, for bathing and pleasure. Cars and Jingles attend constantly in Baggot-street to convey passengers, 6½d. each

**Sea Point**, about half a mile beyond the Black Rock. **Sea Point House** is a fashionable Hotel and Lodging-house, in which, during summer, there is frequently a grand ball and supper.

**Dunleary** is also situated on the Bay, a full mile from Black Rock, and five miles from the Castle. A Pier is now building to the East of Dunleary, which will afford safety to vessels of every burden. Passengers from the Holyhead Packets frequently land here.

**Bullock** about a mile and a half from Dunleary.

**Dalkey**, near three miles beyond Dunleary, and near an Island called by the same name. It commands a beautiful view of the Bay. Here are the ruins of some Castles, and on the Island is a Pagan altar.

**Killiney**, near Dalkey, and about eight miles from Dublin. Here are some curious remains of Druidic antiquities.

**Merrion** lies on the Black Rock road, pleasantly situated, full two miles from Dublin,

**Boooterstown**, a little beyond Merrion, on the same road

**Williamstown**, between Boooterstown and Black Rock.

**Stillorgan**, about four miles from Dublin, where is an obelisk upwards of 100 feet high.

**Dundrum**, three miles and a half from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle and waterfall.

**Enniskerry**, about nine miles from Dublin, much frequented being near the Dargle. On the road to this town is a very romantic glen, called the Scalp.

**Dargle**. A romantic beautiful place, much resorted to. A stranger will be highly gratified with the grand, extensive and variegated views that exhibit themselves here.

**Powerscourt Waterfall**. This Demense and Cascade is inexpressibly grand and beautiful. It is equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind to be seen, and is visited by the first people of rank and fashion that come to Dublin.

*Bray*, is a good town, ten miles from Dublin, commanding a fine view, and the best accomodation for travellers. There are annual Fairs held here, on 1st May and 20th Sept.

*Howth*. About eight miles from Dublin, the North side of the Bay. There is a good Light-house. A large Pier-head lately finished that extends some hundred yards, which afford a shelter for vessels, and where some of the Helyhead steam packets sail from.

*Clontarf*. A favourite bathing village, memorable for the battle fought between the Danes and Irish. It commands a beautiful view of the Bay and City.

*Chapelizod* is situated on the banks of the Liffey, about two miles and a half West, and near the Phoenix park.

*Glasnevin*. The Botanic garden is situated at this place.

*Lucan* is about six miles and a half from the Castle, a neat town, near which is an excellent Hotel and Spa, greatly esteemed. It is much frequented in summer.

*Leixlip* is a handsome town on the banks of the Liffey, eight miles from the Castle. A view from the bridge is excessively beautiful. Near this is the Salmon Leap.

*Maynooth* is situated about eleven miles from Dublin. Here is a large, elegant Roman Catholic College, and the Seat and Demense of the Duke of Leinster.

*Ringsend* is about a mile and a half from the Castle, on the road to the Pigeon House. The great South wall, which is two miles and a half long, begins here, and is terminated with a Light House. The Pigeon House Harbour, Hotel and Barracks, on this wall, are worth viewing.

*Clendalkin* is five miles West of the Castle, and near the road to Neas, where is an ancient round Tower, in fine preservation.

*Rathfarnham* is four miles South of the Castle. There is a Fair held here on the 10th July.

*Palmerstown* is four miles West of the Castle. There is a Fair held here on the 19th August.

*Donnybrook* is two miles S. E. of the Castle. There is a Fair held here on the 26th August, remarkable for the great number of the lower orders who resort to it from the City, and the consequent scene of disorder it too frequently exhibits.

*Island Bridge* is a mile and a half West of the Castle, noted for St. John's well, to which, on that Saint's day, great numbers crowd, on account of a virtue which its water is then supposed to have in curing disorders.

F I N I S.



# INDEX.

## A

ABBIES, Ancient	-	-	16
Academy, Royal Irish	-	-	151
Aldermen of Dublin	-	-	51
Ale, Consumption of	-	-	64
Ancient Walls, Towers and Castles	-	-	9
— Suburbs	-	-	14
— Nunneries	-	-	16
Anatomy House, Trinity College	-	-	94
Animal Food, Consumption of	-	-	62
Apothecaries' Hall	-	-	173
Arrival of Henry II.	-	-	29
— John	-	-	51
— Richard II.	-	-	34
— Richard, Duke of York	-	-	35
— Oliver Cromwell	-	-	58
— James II.	-	-	39
— William III.	-	-	42
Asylum for Aged and Infirm Female Servants	-	-	169
Association for Discountenancing Vice	-	-	<i>ib</i> ,
Asylum, Magdalen, Leeson-street	-	-	167
— General	-	-	168
— Molyneux	-	-	167
— Richmond Lunatic	-	-	168
— Goldsmith's Jubilee	-	-	170

## B

BANNERS of the Knights of St. Patrick	-	-	155
Bank of Ireland, particular Description of	-	-	67
Banking Houses	-	-	201
Baths, List of Public	-	-	204
Barracks	-	-	199
Beer, Consumption of	-	-	64
Benevolent Institutions	-	-	169
Blind Men's Hospital	-	-	166
Blue Coat Hospital	-	-	132

Bible Society	-	-	170
Botanic Garden		-	174
Bridge, Carlisle	-	-	182
— Essex		-	<i>ib.</i>
— Queen	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
— Richmond		-	183
— Sarah	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
— New Iron		-	183
— Whitworth		-	184
Buildings, Original		-	5
Howes, Lord, Monument		-	143
Bedford's Asylum		-	169
Board of Education		-	<i>ib.</i>

## C

CASTLE, Dublin		-	78
——— Chapel,		-	85
Castles, Ancient		-	9
Canal, Grand	-	-	187
— — Hotel		-	188
— — Docks		-	183
— Royal		-	188
— — Fares		-	189
Christ Church		-	140
Cathedral Patrick's		-	149
Catherine's, St. Hospital		-	171
Cow Pock Institution		-	169
Charitable Infirmary		-	<i>ib.</i>
——— Society		-	<i>ib.</i>
——— Loan	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Charter School Society		-	<i>ib.</i>
Caution to Strangers		-	55
Charter, Henry II's, first to Dublin		-	30
Charity Schools		-	171
Churches, List of	-	-	200
Chapels, List of		-	<i>ib.</i>
Charter School, Clontarf		-	163
Civil Government		-	51
City Marshalsea		-	180
Clark's curious Skeleton		-	95
Clerks of the Crown Office	-	-	180
Coals, Consumption of		-	66
Corporation of Dublin		-	51



Common Council	-	-	52
Commercial Buildings	-	-	103
———— Insurance	-	-	201
Customs, Processions, &c.	-	-	194
Coaches, Mail and Stage	-	-	203
Custom House	-	-	104
Charlemont, Earl of, House, &c.	-	-	185
Church, St. George's	-	156	200
Circus, New	-	-	192

## D

DANES, State of Dublin under	-	-	21
Dispensary, General	-	-	169
———— St. George's	-	-	170
———— Infant Poor	-	-	<i>ib</i>
———— St. Mary's and St. Thomas's	-	-	<i>ib</i>
———— St. Bridget's and St. Peter's	-	-	<i>ib</i>
Dublin, General Description of	-	-	48
— Origin of	-	-	2
— Original Site	-	-	4
— — Buildings	-	-	5
— — Inhabitants	-	-	6
— Extent in the 10th and 12th Centuries	-	-	8
— Suburbs, Ancient	-	-	14
— State of from the Arrival of the English	-	-	25
— Surrender of, to Henry II.	-	-	29
— First Charter to	-	-	50
— State from Henry II to Edward II.	-	-	31
— From Edward II. to Edward III	-	-	33
— Edward III to Henry V.	-	-	34
— Henry IV. to Henry VIII.	-	-	35
— Henry VIII. to James II	-	-	38
— James II.	-	-	39
— Since the Revolution	-	-	42
— Military Government	-	-	44
— Ecclesiastical History	-	-	45
— Several Plagues	-	-	46
— Civil Government of	-	-	51
— Lord Mayor	-	-	<i>ib</i>
— Board of Aldermen	-	-	<i>ib</i>

— Population	-	57
— Diseases and Morality	-	59
— Salubrity of Climate	-	60
— Consumption of Provisions	-	61
— Castle	-	78
— Society House	-	117
— Library Society	-	171
Docks, Ringsend	-	188
Duke of Schombreg's Monument and Scull	-	156
Dean Swift's Monument	-	152

## E

ECCLESIASTICAL History	-	45
Earl Strongbow's Monument	-	143
— Kildare's Monument	-	146
English, Arrival of	-	25
Exhibition Room	-	125
———— of the Society of Artists	-	190

## F

FARES of the Canal Royal Boats	-	189
Fairs in the Vicinity	-	193
Farming Society	-	170
Fever Hospital, Cork-street	-	<i>ib.</i>
———— St. George's	-	<i>ib.</i>
Fire Insurances, List of	-	201
Foreign Churches	-	200
Foundling Hospital	-	157
Friaries	-	201
Four Courts	-	114

## G

GARDEN, Botanic	-	174
Gates, Original	-	9
General Post Office	-	108
George's St. Church	-	156
George I. Statue	-	156
— II. Statue	-	184
— III. Statue	-	101
Grand Canal,	-	187
Green, St. Stephen's	-	184



## H

HENRY II Arrival of	-	-	29
History, Introductory	-	-	1
Hospital, Lying-in	-	-	126
— Blue Coat	-	-	132
— Kilmainham	-	-	157
— Foundling	-	-	157
— Stephens's	-	-	159
— Swift's	-	-	161
— Royal Military	-	-	162
— Mercer's	-	-	<i>ib</i>
— Meath	-	-	<i>ib</i>
— Fever, Cork-street	-	-	165
— Westmoreland	-	-	164
— Of Incurables	-	-	165
— Simpson's	-	-	166
— Other, and Benevolent Institutions	-	-	169
House of Industry	-	-	165
House of Lords described, late	-	-	75
Hotels, List of	-	-	202

## I

JAMES's, St. Church	-	-	200
James II. Government in Dublin	-	-	59
Insurance Companies	-	-	201
John's, King, Arrival in Dublin	-	-	51
— curious Arms in St. Patrick's Ch.	-	-	155
John's St. Church	-	-	200
— Well	-	-	196

## K

KING's Bench, Court of	-	-	114
— Inns Temple	-	-	172
Knight's of St. Patrick	-	-	155
Kevin's St. Church	-	-	200

## L

LESKEAN Museum	-	-	120
Linen Hall	-	-	175

Library, Trinity College	-	-	92
----- Dublin Society House	-	-	117
----- Society, Burgh quay	-	-	171
----- Marsh's	-	-	172
----- King's Inns Temple	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
----- Earl of Charlemont's	-	-	186
Lord Lieutenant	-	-	82
----- Mayor's day	-	-	194
Lucas's, Dr. Charles, Statue	-	-	102
Lock Penitentiary	-	-	167

## M

MAIL COACHES	-	-	203
Mansion House	-	-	135
Magistrates, Police	-	-	53
Markets	-	-	65
Marshalsea Prisons	-	-	180
M Grath, Irish Giant, Skeleton	-	-	95
Meeting Houses, List of	-	-	200
Merrion Square	-	-	185
Mountjoy Square	-	-	186
Monuments in Christ Church	-	-	143
----- St. Patrick's Cathedral	-	-	151
Museum, Trinity College	-	-	90
----- Dublin Society	-	-	119
----- Royal College of Surgeons	-	-	150

## N

NEWGATE	-	-	177
Newspapers	-	-	204
Nelson's Pillar	-	-	175
Nunneries	-	-	201

## O

OLIVER Cromwell's Arrival in Dublin	-	-	58
Orphan House	-	-	166

## P

PRIVATE Collection of Pictures	-	-	193
Pictures in Trinity College	-	-	91
----- Provost's House	-	-	97
----- Mansion House	-	-	155
----- Dublin Society House	-	-	125



Pictures in the Royal Hospital	-	138
----- Blue Coat Hospital	-	135
----- Earl of Charlemont's	-	186
----- Marsh's Library	-	172
----- Society of Artists'	-	190
----- Theatre Royal	-	<i>ib.</i>
----- Tapestry, Bank	-	73
Public Amusements	-	190
Population of Dublin	-	57
Post Office	-	108
Penny Posts	-	112
Prisons	-	177
Police Offices and Magistrates	-	53
Prior's Monument	-	148
Phoenix Park	-	186
Packets	-	111 & 203
Prerogative Courts	-	174
Processions, Customs, &c.	-	194

## Q

QUAYS	-	184
-------	---	-----

## R

REFUGE, House of	-	170
Royal College of Surgeons	-	130
Royal Irish Academy	-	131
----- Exchange	-	93
----- Hospital	-	137
----- Military Infirmary	-	162
----- Canal	-	188
Rutland Square	-	185
Roman Catholic Chapels, &c.	-	201
Richard, King II. Arrival in Dublin	-	34

## S

SURRENDER of Dublin to Henry II.	-	29
Strongbow, Earl, Account of	-	25
----- Monument	-	143
Session House	-	180
Sarah Bridge	-	183
Strangers' Friend Society	-	171
Society of Irish Artists	-	190

School, Female Orphan	-	-	166
----- Freemason Orphans	-	-	170
----- Charity, &c.	-	-	171
----- Charter, near Clontarf	-	-	168
Societies, Charitable, various	-	-	169
Stamp Office	-	-	136
Smith's, Archbishop, Monument	-	-	152
Swift's, Dean, Monument	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Statue of King William III.	-	-	176
Stove Tenter drying House	-	-	174

## T

TRINITY College	-	-	85
----- Museum	-	-	90
----- Theatre	-	-	91
----- Chapel	-	-	92
----- Refectory	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
----- Library	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
----- Anatomy House	-	-	94
----- Park	-	-	96
----- Provost's House	-	-	97
----- Number of Fellows	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Temple, King's Inns	-	-	172
Towns and Villages near Dublin	-	-	205
Taxes	-	-	204
Thomas's, St. Church	-	-	200
Theatre Royal	-	-	190
----- College of Surgeons	-	-	130

## W

WAX Works in Anatomy House	-	-	94
Work House	-	-	165
William III. Arrival in Dublin	-	-	42
----- Statue in College-green	-	-	176
Well, St. John's	-	-	196
----- St. Patrick's	-	-	154















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